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THE BEGINNER'S LATIN EXERCISE BOOK

AFFORDING

PRACTICE, ORAL AND WRITTEN, ON
LATIN ACCIDENCE

BY

REV. C. SHERWILL DAWE, B.A.

LECTURER AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN, ST. MARK'S COLLEGE.



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PREFACE.

THIS Exercise-book is intended to serve as a companion to some elementary work on Latin Accidence. Its primary purpose is to give the Beginner something to *do* as well as to learn—to give him an opportunity of applying such knowledge of Latin Accidence as he has recently acquired, and so of testing its soundness, and of rooting it more deeply in his mind.

The Exercises are purposely kept apart from the Accidence, that free scope may be left for the Teacher to follow his own views as to the amount of Accidence to be learnt before beginning the Exercises, and the relation to be afterwards maintained between these two parts of the Beginner's course of study. Certain rules and observations have been introduced where necessary for the learner's guidance in doing the Exercises, but it has been assumed that the Teacher will be careful to explain the same before requiring the pupil to learn or apply them.

Each Exercise is divided into four Sections. Section A indicates the work to be prepared and written for the next day's lesson; Section B affords easy Exercises for *oral* practice on the Accidence prepared; Sections C and .

D supply suitable sentences for translation, whether written or oral. Each Exercise has a corresponding Vocabulary, which should be learnt and repeated the day *before* it is required in translating, so that it may be unnecessary for the pupil while translating to make frequent reference to the Vocabulary. As the writer attaches great importance to Jacotot's maxim, '*Répétez sans cesse*,' he has directed the pupil in Section A of each Exercise what Vocabularies to learn over again. If this plan is fairly carried out, and if Sections A and B are thoroughly mastered before those marked C and D are attempted, the number of errors in the written Exercises will be much smaller than usual, and much time and trouble will be saved; it is, indeed, for many reasons better to prevent faults by previous preparation than to cure them by subsequent correction.

Whilst the main object of this Exercise-book is to help the Beginner to fix the Grammatical forms of Latin words in his memory, and to enable him to appreciate their significance by the translation of easy sentences, such syntactical rules have been gradually introduced, and such explanations of the more difficult but common constructions have been given, as will enable the pupil who has honestly worked through this book to begin the study of some easy Latin author with a fair chance of success.

C. S. D.

LONDON, *September* 1880.

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THE BEGINNER'S LATIN EXERCISE BOOK.

* * *The plan of the book is described in the Preface.*

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

NOUNS in Latin are divided into Five Declensions, according to the different ways in which their Cases are formed. The Declension to which a Noun belongs is known by the ending of the Genitive Singular :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
<i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ei</i>

TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS.

CASES.	DEC. I.		DEC. II.		DEC. III.		DEC. IV.		DEC. V.	
	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.	S.	P.
<i>Nom.</i>	ā	ae	us,† er	i	—*	es	ūs†	ūs	es	es
<i>Voc.</i>	ā	ae	e, er	i	—*	es	ūs	ūs	es	es
<i>Acc.</i>	am	as	um	os	em	es	um	ūs	em	es
<i>Gen.</i>	ae	arum	i	orum	is	um	ūs	uum	ei	erum
<i>Dat.</i>	ae	is	o	is	i	ibus	ui	ibus	ei	ebus
<i>Abl.</i>	ā	is	o	is	e	ibus	u	ibus	e	ebus

* There are many different endings of the Nominative and Vocative Singular in the Third Declension.

† In the above table Neuter endings are omitted.

GENDER OF NOUNS.

The Gender in Latin is sometimes determined by the *meaning*, but generally by the *ending*.

1. Males, mountains, months, winds, and rivers are *Masc.*
2. Females, countries, islands, towns, and trees are *Fem.*
3. In other Substantives the Gender is known by the *ending* of the Nominative Singular:—

DECLENSION I.	DECLENSION II.	DECLENSION IV.	DECLENSION V.
a, Feminine.	us, } Masculine. er, } um, Neuter.	us, Masculine. u, Neuter.	es, Feminine.

DECLENSION III.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
er, or, os. es, increasing.* o when not do, go, io.	do, go, io. x. st† when not os or es increasing.	l, a, n, c, e, t. ar, ur, and often †us.

RULES FOR ACCENT.

1. The Accent in Latin is never on the last syllable.
2. It is always on the last syllable but one (*penult*), or the last but two (*antepenult*).
3. If the vowel of the penult is *long* it takes the accent; if not, the antepenult does.
4. The quantity of a vowel may often be determined by these two rules —

(a.) A vowel before another vowel is short, as *regio*.

(b.) A vowel before two consonants is long, as *volūptas*.

* That is, having a syllable more in the Genitive than in the Nominative; as *pes*, *pedis*, a *foot*.

† *us* is, in the Third Declension, a sign of either the Neuter or Feminine Gender; words like *corpus*, *corpōris* are Neuter; words like *virtūs*, *virtūtis* are Feminine.

I. FIRST DECLENSION.

NOTE.—Section **A** shows what has to be learnt and written in preparation for the next lesson ; Section **B** contains *viva voce* Exercises ; Sections **C** and **D** the sentences to be translated, either orally or in writing.

RULE 1.—Transitive Verbs govern the Accusative Case.

habet	has.	laudat	praises.
habent	have.	laudent	praise.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 1, and how to decline *mensa*. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *mensa*. 3. Decline *puella*, *porta*, and *poeta*. 4. Give the different meanings of *poeta*, *rosis*, and *coronae*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with the Case and Number, of—

mensam.	mensas.	rosae (gen.).
mensae (dat.).	mensarum.	rosam.
mensis (abl.).	rosas.	rosā.
mensā.	rosis (abl.).	rosae (dat.).

2. Read off the English in the same way of—

puellae (nom.).	spinis (abl.).	pennā.
puellas.	spinarum.	pennam.
poetā.	portae (dat.).	reginas.
aquilarum.	portas.	reginarum.

C

1. Regina coronam habet. 2. Puellae rosas habent. 3. Regina puellas laudat. 4. Femina filias habet. 5. Rosae spinas habent. 6. Regina poetam laudat. 7. Roma portas habet. 8. Poeta reginam laudat. 9. Poeta filias habet. 10. Feminae mensas habent. 11. Aquila pennas habet. 12. Regina aquilam habet.

D

1. The queen has a daughter. 2. Queens have crowns. 3. The girls praise the poet. 4. The women praise the girls. 5. The woman has a table. 6. The poet has a pen. 7. The women have daughters. 8. The queen praises the girl. 9. The poet has an eagle. 10. Eagles have feathers. 11. The girls have roses. 12. Roses have thorns.

II. SECOND DECLENSION—(us).

habet	has.	laudat	praises.	amat	loves.
habent	have.	laudent	praise.	amant	love.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 1 and 2, and how to decline *dominus*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *dominus*.
3. Decline *murus* and *hortus*.
4. Give the different meanings of *amici*, *hortis*, *oculo*, *equi*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with the Case and Number, of—

domini (gen.).	dominos.	muri (gen.).
domine.	domino (dat.).	murum.
dominorum.	muros.	muro (abl.).
dominis (dat.).	murorum.	muris (dat.).

2. Read off the English in the same way of—

hortos.	oculum.	serve.
hortorum.	oculis (abl.).	servos.
nasum.	equorum.	filii (nom.).
nasi (gen.).	equo (dat.).	filios.

3. Say the *plural* of—

hortum, horti, horto, hortus, amice, amici.

Say the *singular* of—

servorum, servos, servus, servi (voc.), amicorum.

C

1. Hortus muros habet.
2. Dominus servum laudat.
3. Regina amicos habet.
4. Equus nasum et oculos habet.
5. Feminae amicos amant.
6. Dominus servos habet.
7. Aquilae oculos habent.
8. Horti muros et portas habent.
9. Servi et equi dominos habent.
10. Regina filios et filias amat.
11. Domini servos laudent.
12. Poeta amicum amat.

D

1. A lord has slaves and horses.
2. Horses have eyes and a nose.
3. Women love (their) friends.
4. The queen loves (her) sons.
5. The woman praises (her) son.
6. The lord praises (his) horses.
7. Rome has gates and walls.
8. The poet has friends.
9. Women love (their) sons.
10. Girls love (their) friends.
11. Eagles and horses have eyes.
12. Queens praise (their) sons.

III. SECOND DECLENSION—(er).

RULE 2.—The Receiver is put in the Dative Case ; as,
Regina puellae rosam dat, The queen gives a rose to the girl.

dat	<i>gives.</i>
dant	<i>give.</i>

docet	<i>teaches.</i>
docent	<i>teach.</i>

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 1-3, and how to decline *magister*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *magister*.
3. Decline *aper* and *liber*.
4. Give the different meanings of *libri*, *libris*, *libro*, *apri*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with the Case and Number, of—

magistros.	puerorum.	aprum.
magistri (gen.).	pueri (nom.).	aprorum.
magistris (dat.).	puero (dat.).	apros.
magistorum.	pueros.	apro (dat.).

2. Read off the English in the same way of—

agros.	serve.	muri (nom.).
agrorum.	servorum.	oculorum.
discipulis (dat.).	equis (dat.).	nasum.
discipuli (gen.).	equo (dat.).	filios.

3. Say the *plural* of—

ager, agrum, agro, libri, librum, aper, nasi.

Say the *singular* of—

librorum, pueros, libris, pueri, agros, ministri.

C

1. Regina libros puellis dat.
2. Regina librum puero dat.
3. Magister discipulos docet.
4. Discipuli magistrum amant.
5. Poeta librum amico dat.
6. Dominus servo equum dat.
7. Magistri discipulos laudant.
8. Ministri magistrum habent.
9. Regina agrum poetæ dat.
10. Pueri puellis rosas dant.
11. Apri oculos et nasum habent.
12. Regina ministro equum dat.

D

1. Poets give books to friends.
2. The master loves (his) scholar.
3. The master teaches (his) boys.
4. Masters have servants.
5. The servant loves (his) master.
6. The master teaches (his) son.
7. Girls give roses to boys.
8. The scholars love the master.
9. Rome has walls and gates.
10. The queen loves (her) friends.
11. Boys and girls have eyes.
12. The lord has fields and gardens.

IV. SECOND DECLENSION—(um).

RULE 3.—The Possessor is put in the Genitive Case.

RULE 4.—The Verb "To Be" takes the same Case after it as before.

Obs.—When no Nominative occurs in a Latin sentence, a Pronoun is supplied; thus,

amat, (he) <i>loves</i> .	laudat, (he) <i>praises</i> .	dat, (he) <i>gives</i> .
amant, (they) <i>love</i> .	laudent, (they) <i>praise</i> .	dant, (they) <i>give</i> .
habet, (he) <i>has</i> .	docet, (he) <i>teaches</i> .	est, (he) <i>is</i> .
habent, (they) <i>have</i> .	docent, (they) <i>teach</i> .	sunt, (they) <i>are</i> .

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 2-4, and how to decline *bellum*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *bellum*.
3. Decline *donum* and *templum*.
4. Give the different meanings of *reginae*, *scuto*, *templis*, *agri*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with Number, Gender, and Case, of—

bella.	scuta.	doni.	metallis (abl.).
bellis (dat.).	scutorum.	templa.	plumbi.
bello (abl.).	auri.	argento (abl.).	ferro (dat.).
belli.	auro (abl.).	bellorum.	dona.

2. Say the *plural* of—

regni, bellum, dono, scutum, templi, oppido.

Say the *singular* of—

bellorum, regnia, dona, templorum, metallis.

C

1. Amici sunt donum Dei.
2. Amicus est scutum vitae.
3. Aurum est metallum.
4. Oppidum muros habet.
5. Regina est regni gloria.
6. Rosa est horti regina.
7. Pueri argentum habent.
8. Aurum est metallorum regina.
9. Tempa Romae portas habent.
10. Ferrum et aurum sunt metalla.
11. Regina poetae aurum dat.
12. Poeta puero argentum dat.

D

1. Lead is a metal.
2. Gold and silver are metals.
3. Life is the gift of God.
4. The poet is the boy's friend.
5. The poet's friend has gold.
6. (He) praises the boy's horse.
7. The queen is the poet's friend.
8. (He) gives gifts to the slave.
9. The books are a friend's gift.
10. Roses are the glory of a garden.

V. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

RULE 5.—The Instrument, or means by which something is done, is put in the Ablative Case; as, *Videt oculis, He sees with his eyes.*

Obs.—The Present Tense in English has two forms, for which there is only one in Latin; thus—

<i>occidit, (he) kills, is killing.</i>	<i>scribit, (he) writes, is writing.</i>
<i>occidunt, (they) kill, are killing.</i>	<i>scribunt, (they) write, are writing.</i>

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 3–5, and Declensions I. and II. 2. Parse *librum, metallorum, discipulo, rosas, auri*. 3. Write the Ablative (S. and P.) of *scutum, filia, ager, murus*. 4. Give the Vocative of *Deus, dominus, filius, Fabius, Brutus*.

B

1. Give orally the English, with Number, Gender, and Case, of—

<i>rosam.</i>	<i>servum.</i>	<i>filias.</i>	<i>fili.</i>
<i>aquilas.</i>	<i>naso (abl.).</i>	<i>filios.</i>	<i>fili (nom.).</i>
<i>portis (dat.).</i>	<i>oculos.</i>	<i>ministerium.</i>	<i>belli.</i>
<i>spinarum.</i>	<i>libri (gen.).</i>	<i>scutorum.</i>	<i>scuta.</i>
<i>amicorum.</i>	<i>aprorum.</i>	<i>taurum.</i>	<i>dono (abl.).</i>

2. Say the plural of—

coronā, filiā, domine, fili, doni, filii, magistrum.

Say the singular of—

apri, libris, templa, equorum, servos, coronis (dat.).

C

1. *Brutus aprum hastā occidit.* 2. *Domini servos gladiis occidunt.* 3. *Fabius taurum cultro occidit.* 4. *Magister pennā epistolam scribit.* 5. *Magister pennas discipulis dat.* 6. *Discipuli pennis scribunt.* 7. *Pueri et puellae epistolas scribunt.* 8. *Discipuli librum filio magistri dant.* 9. *Roma est Italiae gloria et corona.* 10. *Brute, servus dominum occidit.*

D

1. The slaves are-killing the wild-boar. 2. The master gives wine to (his) friends. 3. Fabius is-killing the bull with a knife. 4. The roses of the garden have thorns. 5. The boy is-writing a letter with the master's pen. 6. The girl is-writing with a friend's pen. 7. The master is-praising the diligence of (his) scholars.

VI. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS— (us, a, um).

RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Substantives in Gender, Number, and Case.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 4-6, and how to decline *bonus*.
2. Decline *magnus* fully.
3. Decline together—*parva filia*; *malus filius*; *latum scutum*.
4. Parse *longas mensas*; *album equum*; *magnorum oppidorum*.

B

1. Put the proper form of *bonus* before the following nouns, and read thus: *bona regina*, *a good queen*:—

<i>regina.</i>	<i>librorum.</i>	<i>portam.</i>
<i>servis (dat.).</i>	<i>templa.</i>	<i>poetam.</i>
<i>muri (gen.).</i>	<i>donum.</i>	<i>cultos.</i>
<i>mensam.</i>	<i>scuto (abl.).</i>	<i>ferri.</i>
<i>aquilas.</i>	<i>coronae (dat.).</i>	<i>metallorum.</i>

2. Read off the English, naming the Number and Case, of—

<i>alti muri (nom.).</i>	<i>alborum equorum.</i>
<i>magnis equis (dat.).</i>	<i>splendidi argenti.</i>
<i>acutos gladios.</i>	<i>care fili.</i>
<i>flavi auri.</i>	<i>multos discipulos.</i>
<i>bone puer.</i>	<i>cararum puellarum.</i>
<i>longarum hastarum.</i>	<i>splendida metalla.</i>

C

1. *Aurum est flavum metallum.*
2. *Argentum est album metallum.*
3. *Oculi puellarum parvi et pulchri sunt.*
4. *Dominus multos servos habet.*
5. *Filia mea est bona puella.*
6. *Filii mei sunt mali pueri.*
7. *Hortus amici mei longus et latus est.*
8. *Amicus meus album equum habet.*
9. *Muri oppidi sunt lati et alti.*
10. *Femina longam mensam habet.*
11. *Puella albam rosam habet.*

D

1. The queen's crown is splendid.
2. The gates of the garden are high.
3. The temples of Rome are splendid.
4. The sword is long and sharp.
5. The shields are large and broad.
6. Rome has many temples.
7. My friend has white roses.
8. My gardens have high walls.
9. The master's pen is sharp.
10. The yellow rose has sharp thorns.
11. The poet loves (his) dear daughters.

VII. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS— (er, a, um).

Obs.—The Adjective is very often placed after its Substantive.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 5-7, and how to decline *tener* and *niger*. 2. Decline *sacer* and *miser* fully. 3. Decline together—*filia pulchra* ; *niger servus* ; *sacrum donum*. 4. Parse *teneras filias* ; *nigrum equum* ; *puerorum aegrorum*.

B

1. Put the proper form of *niger* before the following nouns, and read thus : *niger equus*, a black horse :—

equus.	servis (dat.).	puerum.
tauri (nom.).	nasi (gen.).	feminae (dat.).
metalla.	oculos.	portarum.
scutorum.	spinam.	vini.
apros.	pennarum.	puellas.

2. Read off the English, naming the Number and Case, of—

rubri oculi (nom.).	pennarum albarum.
flavi auri.	nigrum taurum.
coronam pulchram.	rubras rosas.
sacra templa.	donorum sacrorum.
miseri pueri (gen.).	pulchram reginam.
aegras puellas.	oculos teneros.

C

1. Femina aegram filiam amat. 2. Regina coronam pulchram habet. 3. Servi acutos cultros habent. 4. Aurum et argentum metalla splendida sunt. 5. Oculi puellarum sunt nigri et pulchri. 6. Oculi pulchrae puellae sunt magni. 7. Filia reginae aegra et misera est. 8. Puella rosas rubras et pulchras habet. 9. Columbae meae alas albas habent. 10. Servus taurum nigrum acuto gladio occidit.

D

1. The scholar has many good books. 2. Red roses are beautiful. 3. The gold of the temple is sacred. 4. My dove has white feathers. 5. The master loves (his) sick scholar. 6. The gifts of the temple are sacred. 7. Doves are beautiful and tender. 8. The number of islands is great. 9. A true friend is the gift of God.

VIII. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 1-7.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 1-7, Declensions I. and II., RULES 1-6. 2. Decline together—*ruber equus* ; *parvus puer* ; *magnum donum*. 3. Give the Vocative (S.) of *amicus, filius, filia, Virginus, Deus* ; and the Ablative (S. and P.) of *ala, liber, taurus, minister, filia*. 4. Parse *alis, scutorum, filias, agros, oculis, doni*.

B

1. Put the proper form of *ruber* before the following nouns, and read thus : *rubri tauri, red bulls*, nom. plur. :—

<i>tauri</i> (nom.).	<i>nasos</i> .	<i>rosas</i> .	<i>vini</i> .
<i>equi</i> (gen.).	<i>oculorum</i> .	<i>taurum</i> .	<i>portarum</i> .
<i>metalla</i> .	<i>spinae</i> (nom.).	<i>metalli</i> .	<i>libros</i> .
<i>rosarum</i> .	<i>pennas</i> .	<i>alarum</i> .	<i>equorum</i> .

2. Read off the Latin for—

a black horse.	of a true friend.	beautiful girls (acc.).
white doves (acc.).	for a good girl.	O dear son !
for good boys.	with diligence.	for my daughters.
with a sharp knife.	of sacred gifts.	of many islands.
gold is yellow.	black slaves (acc.).	roses are beautiful.
of white horses.	eagles' feathers.	the wings of a dove.

C

1. *Hortus amici mei est parvus*. 2. *Virginus pulchram filiam amat*. 3. *Roma multa templa splendida habet*. 4. *Magister epistolae pennam meam scribit*. 5. *Feminae filios et filias laudant*. 6. *Domini et servi aprum occidunt*. 7. *Aprum hastis occidunt*. 8. *Magister multos discipulos docet*. 9. *Libros aegro discipulo dat*. 10. *Veri amici sunt dona Dei*. 11. *Magna est ministri diligentia*. 12. *Reginae filia est aegra et misera*.

D

1. The servant has a red nose and black eyes. 2. The scholar's book is the gift of the master. 3. My doves have white wings. 4. The poet's daughter is writing a long letter. 5. Good boys and good girls love God. 6. The rose is the queen of the garden. 7. The master is writing with a sharp pen. 8. The master praises the diligence of (his) slaves. 9. Gold and silver are splendid metals.

IX. THIRD DECLENSION.

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE GENDER.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 9, the way to decline *judex*, and the masculine endings of the Third Declension. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *judex*. 3. Decline *rex* and *mos*. 4. Give two examples of each of the masculine endings (Decl. III.).

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with Number and Case, of—

regum.	coloris.	fratrum.	militis.
rege.	colori.	milite.	militem.
fratris.	more.	moris.	comiti.
fratri.	morum.	leonem.	fratribus (dat.).
patribus (dat.).	pavonem.	ducum.	odorum.
odoribus (abl.)	pavone.	floris.	floribus (abl.).

2. Say the *plural* of—

leonem, ducis, flore, patri, regi, odore, duci, comitis.

Say the *singular* of—

morum, fratribus (dat.), flores (acc.), regum, ducibus (abl.).

C

1. Miles leonem occidit. 2. Leo militem occidit. 3. Pavones sunt pulchri. 4. Leones sunt validi. 5. Rosae sunt flores pulchri. 6. Flores varios colores habent. 7. Milites gladium duci dant. 8. Dux acutum gladium habet. 9. Libros fratribus meis dat. 10. Multa dona patri meo dat. 11. Dux pennā aquilae scribit. 12. Milites ducem amant. 13. Rex dona militibus dat. 14. Odores florum sunt varii. 15. Pavonis alae sunt pulchrae. 16. Regis corona est splendida.

D

1. The king has many soldiers. 2. The soldier's spear is sharp and long. 3. The queen has many beautiful flowers. 4. Flowers have various odours. 5. The poet praises my brother. 6. The colours are beautiful. 7. The soldiers have a general. 8. The general's sword is long. 9. The eagle's wings are long and strong. 10. Towns have various customs. 11. The peacock is sacred to Juno. 12. The girl loves (her) companion. 13. The soldier kills a lion.

X. THIRD DECLENSION—(*continued*).

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE MASCULINE GENDER.

Obs.—(1.) The names of Males are masculine whatever the ending.

(2.) *Is* is a feminine ending, but some nouns with this ending are masculine (*vide* Vocabulary 10).

timet, (he) *fears*.

timent, (they) *fear*.

terret, (he) *terrifies*.

terrent, (they) *terrify*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 9 and 10, and the masculine endings of all the Declensions. 2. Decline *pes* and *homo*. 3. Parse *obsidis*, *militum*, *judice*, *anser*, *lapidibus*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with Number and Case, of—

pedum.	hominum.	finem.
pedibus (dat.).	sanguinis.	finis (gen.).
anseris.	ignem.	sanguinem.
anserem.	igne.	canum.
ansere.	canibus (dat.).	obsidi.
homines (voc.).	lapidibus (abl.).	obsidis.

3. Say the *plural* of—

pede, civem, anseri, lapide, cani, obses, obsidis.

Say the *singular* of—

hominum, lapides (nom.), canibus (dat.), pedum.

C

1. Ignis equos terret; equi ignem timent. 2. Leo canem terret; canis leonem timet. 3. Bonus rex finem vitae non timet. 4. Miles canem rabidum lapide occidit. 5. Deus hominibus benignus est. 6. Puella parvos pedes habet. 7. Canis anserem terret; anser canem timet. 8. Homo anseres timet; anseres hominem timent. 9. Sanguis militem non terret. 10. Deus bona dona hominibus dat. 11. Rex multos obsides Caesari dat.

D

1. Fire terrifies lions; lions are-afraid-of fire. 2. Boys frighten geese; geese are-afraid-of boys. 3. Dogs alarm peacocks; peacocks are-afraid-of dogs. 4. The men are-killing the mad dog with stones. 5. Men's blood is red. 6. My little brother has small feet. 7. The king is kind to the wretched hostages. 8. My father is kind to my brothers. 9. He is-killing the goose with a knife.

XI. THIRD DECLENSION—(*continued*).

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE FEMININE GENDER.

RULE 7.—Nouns not increasing make the Genitive Plural in *ium* ; thus *ovis*, *nubes*, make *ovium*, *nubium*.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Pater*, *mater*, *frater* ; *canis*, *apis*, *juvenis*, etc.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 9–11, the way to decline *ovis*, and the Feminine endings of the Third Declension. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *dominus* and *ovis*. 3. Decline *apis*, *turris*, and *urbs*. 4. Give the Genitive Plural of *anser*, *homo*, *urbs*, *avis*, *apis*, *pater*, *vulpes*, *mater*, *virgo*, *juvenis*, and *flos*.

B

1. Give orally the English, with Number and Case, of—

avem.	avium.	luce.	matrum.
avi.	apum.	nivis.	clade.
ape.	juvenem.	morte.	vulpi.
apes (acc.).	juveni.	mortem.	nivem.

2. Say the *plural* of—

mater, *vulpis*, *avi*, *virginem*, *urbe*, *cani*, *virginis*.

Say the *singular* of—

apes (acc.), *apum*, *avium*, *matribus* (dat.), *patrum*.

C

1. *Apes flores amant*. 2. *Aves lucem amant*. 3. *Virgo matri rosam dat*. 4. *Mater rosam virgini dat*. 5. *Canes vulpem terrent*. 6. *Vulpes canes timet*. 7. *Multitudo ovium est magna*. 8. *Oves sunt timidæ*. 9. *Hostes mortem timent*. 10. *Mors hostes terret*. 11. *Turres urbis sunt altae*. 12. *Magna est hostium clades*. 13. *Poeta amicus avium est*. 14. *Cives regem amant*.

D

1. The maiden loves (her) mother. 2. The citizens fear the enemy. 3. Timid sheep fear dogs. 4. Dogs alarm timid sheep. 5. The snow is white. 6. The light is bright. 7. Rome has many towers. 8. The towers of Rome are high. 9. (There) is a multitude of men. 10. The number of bees is great. 11. The colour of the fox is red. 12. (He) has a kind mother. 13. Death is the end of life. 14. The youth loves (his) mother.

XII. THIRD DECLENSION—(continued).

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE FEMININE GENDER.

Obs.—The names of Females are feminine whatever the ending.

videt, (he) *sees*.

vident, (they) *see*.

defendit, (he) *defends*.

defendunt, (they) *defend*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 11 and 12, and the Feminine endings of all the Declensions. 2. Decline *imago* and *soror*. 3. Draw up a table of Case-endings in Declensions I.-III., omitting those of the Neuter Gender. 4. Parse *avibus*, *navium*, *classem*, *imagini*, *legum*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with Number and Case, of—

laudis.	navium.	urbium.	veste.
legum.	naves.	urbibus (dat.).	pace.
imaginem.	laudem.	turres.	navibus.
pacis.	legis.	sororis.	matrum.

2. Read off the English, and name the Gender, of—

color.	mortem.	apum.	juvenem.
flores.	vulpis.	legum.	sanguis.
leonis.	matre.	avium.	finem.
urbi.	pavonis.	ovibus.	lapidis.

C

1. Mater Deo laudem dat. 2. Leges civitatis justae sunt. 3. Cives pacem amant. 4. Naves classis sunt altae. 5. Nautae naves defendunt. 6. Regina virgini vestem dat. 7. Virginis vestis pulchra est. 8. Rex imaginem sororis videt. 9. Pax civibus est grata. 10. Juvenis librum carae sorori dat. 11. Pastor ovibus cibum dat. 12. Imago mortis nautam terret. 13. Nauta tempestatem timet. 14. Virgo caras sorores amat.

D

1. The shepherd defends his timid sheep. 2. The maidens are dear to (their) mother. 3. The ships are dear to the sailor. 4. The youth sees the image of (his) sister. 5. The diligence of the bees is great. 6. The tempest is alarming to the sailors. 7. Life is dear to youths and maidens. 8. Good citizens do not fear the laws. 9. Good dogs defend the timid sheep (pl.). 10. Sleep is the image of death.

XIII. THIRD DECLENSION—(continued).

SUBSTANTIVES OF THE NEUTER GENDER.

RULE 8.—Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar* have Ablative Singular *i*, Nominative Plural *ia*, and Genitive Plural *ium*; e.g., *mare*, *animal*, and *calcar* (a spur).

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 11–13, the way to decline *nomen*, and the neuter endings of the Third Declension. 2. Decline *flumen*, *iter*, and *animal*. 3. Decline together—*magnus lapis*; *alba nix*; *longum tempus*. 4. Parse *operibus*, *vulneris*, *capite*, *itinera*, *marium*, *ducum*.

B

1. Give orally the English, with Nominative and Genitive Singular, of—

<i>flumina.</i>	<i>vulneribus.</i>	<i>marium.</i>	<i>mel.</i>
<i>temporibus.</i>	<i>animali.</i>	<i>mari.</i>	<i>capiti.</i>
<i>nomine.</i>	<i>itinera.</i>	<i>operi.</i>	<i>corpora.</i>
<i>nominum.</i>	<i>melle.</i>	<i>operibus.</i>	<i>corpore.</i>

2. Say off the meaning and Gender of—

<i>pes.</i>	<i>anser.</i>	<i>pavo.</i>	<i>caput.</i>
<i>flos.</i>	<i>imago.</i>	<i>sanguis.</i>	<i>lux.</i>
<i>nix.</i>	<i>vulnus.</i>	<i>navis.</i>	<i>tempus.</i>
<i>corpus.</i>	<i>flumen.</i>	<i>finis.</i>	<i>ignis.</i>

3. Say off the Accusative Singular of the same.

C

1. *Flumen est latum.* 2. *Maria sunt alta.* 3. *Opera apum mira sunt.* 4. *Nomen Caesaris clarum est.* 5. *Leones magna capita habent.* 6. *Mors corporis est certa.* 7. *Tempus mortis est incertum.* 8. *Militis corpus multa vulnera habet.* 9. *Mel apibus gratum est.* 10. *Milites hostibus vulnera dant.* 11. *Flumina hominibus et animalibus grata sunt.* 12. *Iter virginibus molestum est.* 13. *Opera avium sunt mira.*

D

1. The work of bees is wonderful. 2. Many rivers are wide and deep. 3. The general has many wounds. 4. Long journeys are troublesome to soldiers. 5. There is a sacred bird, phoenix by name. 6. The colour of (its) body is red. 7. The body of Caesar has many wounds. 8. The soldiers defend (their) bodies with shields. 9. Many animals have small heads and large bodies.

XIV. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 9-13.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 9-13, RULES 7 and 8, and Declension III. 2. Draw up a table of endings of the Third Declension according to Gender, and learn the same perfectly. 3. From Vocabularies 9-13 select a specimen of each of these endings, and arrange the specimens according to Gender.

B

1. Put the proper form of *magnus* before the following, and read thus: *magni pedis, of a large foot*, gen. sing. :—

<i>pedis.</i>	<i>vulpem.</i>	<i>apem.</i>	<i>animalibus (dat.).</i>
<i>pedum.</i>	<i>multitudinis.</i>	<i>avium.</i>	<i>lapide.</i>
<i>urbium.</i>	<i>vulnus.</i>	<i>pavonis.</i>	<i>anseris.</i>
<i>naves (nom.).</i>	<i>capita (nom.).</i>	<i>corpore.</i>	<i>multitudinem.</i>

2. Read off the Latin for—

a small foot.	for a long journey.	blood is red.
a white dog (acc.).	of yellow honey.	work is troublesome.
of a beautiful image.	for a dear sister.	peace is pleasing.
works of bees.	famous names.	sheep are timid.

C

1. *Homines justas leges defendunt.* 2. *Lux corporis est oculus.* 3. *Mater flores virginibus dat.* 4. *Aves et apes alas habent.* 5. *Alae avium pulchrae sunt.* 6. *Pax civibus grata est.* 7. *Vestis sororis meae est longa.* 8. *Ducis corpus vulnera habet.* 9. *Mors vitae finis est.* 10. *Juvenes canes lapidibus occidunt.* 11. *Deus dona hominibus dat.* 12. *Homines laudem Deo dant.* 13. *Vulpes anserem occidit.* 14. *Miles caput scuto defendit.*

D

1. Death is the certain end of life. 2. The name of Rome is renowned. 3. Birds and animals are afraid of fire. 4. The towers of many cities are high. 5. Peacocks are beautiful birds. 6. Many animals have small feet. 7. A large state has many famous cities. 8. The colours of flowers are pleasing. 9. The kind shepherd defends the timid sheep. 10. The works of bees are wonderful.

XV. FOURTH DECLENSION—(us).

RULE 9.—The Preposition *in* governs the Ablative when it indicates rest in a place ; as, in horto, *in the garden*.

Obs.—*us* is a masculine ending, but *domus*, *a house*, and *manus*, *a hand*, are feminine.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 15, and the way to decline *gradus*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *gradus*.
3. Decline *fluctus* and *portus*.
4. Parse *senatui*, *arcuum*, *exercitum*, *equitatu*, *domibus*.

B

1. Give orally the English, with Number and Case, of—

<i>gradūs</i> (gen.).	<i>portum</i> .	<i>vultūs</i> (gen.).
<i>gradu</i> .	<i>portubus</i> (dat.).	<i>sonitu</i> .
<i>manibus</i> (abl.).	<i>peditatu</i> .	<i>fluctibus</i> (dat.).
<i>manuum</i> .	<i>peditatui</i> .	<i>graduum</i> .

2. Say the *plural* of—

arcūs, *arcum*, *portu*, *portui*, *fluctūs*, *vultu*, *manūs*.

Say the *singular* of—

lacubus (dat.), *graduum*, *manūs* (acc.), *arcuum*, *fluctibus*.

C

1. Naves in portu sunt.
2. Nautae portum defendunt.
3. Gladius est in ducis manu.
4. Regina albas manūs habet.
5. Vultus iudicis severus est.
6. Sonitus fluctuum gratus est.
7. Domus hominibus est cara.
8. Fluctūs maris alti sunt.
9. Dux equitatum laudat.
10. Matris vultus benignus est.
11. Dux exercitui est carus.
12. Scuta peditatūs parva sunt.
13. Milites longos arcūs habent.
14. Italia multos portūs habet.
15. Clades equitatūs est magna.
16. Numerus portuum magnus est.

D

1. The scholar has a book in (his) hand.
2. Women love (their) homes.
3. The infantry have bows in (their) hands.
4. Swords are in the hands of the cavalry.
5. Many ships are in the harbour.
6. The general's look is severe.
7. The walls of the houses are high.
8. Caesar is dear to the army.
9. The king's house is high.
10. The king has cavalry and infantry.
11. (There) is a lake in the fields.

B

XVI. FOURTH DECLENSION—(u).

Obs.—(1.) In Neuter Nouns the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative are always alike, and these cases in the Plural always end in *a* or *ia*.

(2.) The names of trees are feminine.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 15 and 16, and how to decline *genu*.
2. Decline *domus* (giving its double forms) and *cornu*.
3. Write out the Neuter endings of Nouns in all Declensions.
4. Parse *quercubus*, *genuum*, *fructum*, *visu*, *auditus*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, with Number and Case, of—

cornibus (dat.).	manūs (nom.).	fructuum.	senatui.
visu.	pruna.	risum.	arcubus (abl.).
sensuum.	prunos.	manu.	lacūs (gen.).
genua.	quercui.	domum.	sonitu.
2. Read off the Nominative Singular of these words and their Gender.
3. Say the *plural* of—
 cornūs, quercui, fructu, sensūs, pirus, exercitui.
 Say the *singular* of—
 cornuum, quercubus (abl.), sensibus (dat.), pira.

C

1. Taurus cornua acuta habet.
2. Risus hominibus gratus est.
3. Pirus et quercus sunt arbores.
4. Pira arboris fructus sunt.
5. Pirum piri fructus est.
6. Exercitus duo cornua habet.
7. Canes tauri cornua timent.
8. Fructus quercūs parvus est.
9. Quercūs sunt altae arbores.
10. Tempia domūs deorum sunt.
11. Taurus canem cornibus occidit.
12. Nauta puellae risum amat.
13. Templum multos gradūs habet.
14. Visus et auditus sunt sensūs.
15. Sensus visūs hominibus carus est.
16. Navis in fluctibus est.
17. Cornua tauri in capite sunt.

D

1. A bull has two horns.
2. A man has two knees.
3. Animals have the sense of hearing.
4. The sense of seeing is dear to animals.
5. The steps of the infantry are long.
6. An oak is a beautiful tree.
7. The fruit of oak-trees is small.
8. The girl has a plum in (her) hand.
9. The sheep has two small horns.
10. Plums are the fruit of the plum-tree.
11. Two boys are in the lofty oaks.
12. Mad bulls kill men with their horns.

XVII. FIFTH DECLENSION.

RULE 10.—Place the Genitive between the governing Noun and its Adjective; as, *Longa militis hasta*, *The soldier's long spear*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 15–17, and how to decline *dies*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *dies*.
3. Parse *rerum, diebus, aciem, fidei, acie, rem*.
4. Translate according to RULE 10—The king's splendid crown; The queen's black horse; The daughter's long letter.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, naming Number and Case, of—

<i>spem.</i>	<i>planitie.</i>	<i>fidem.</i>	<i>dies (pl.).</i>
<i>spei (dat.).</i>	<i>perniciem.</i>	<i>fide.</i>	<i>dierum.</i>
<i>facie.</i>	<i>aciei (gen.).</i>	<i>rerum.</i>	<i>spe.</i>
<i>facies (sing.).</i>	<i>acies (sing.).</i>	<i>rebus (dat.).</i>	<i>faciem.</i>

2. Read off the Latin for—

in the plain.	a beautiful face (acc.).	with long bows.
in the oak.	by the senses.	fruit of the oak.
in the head.	by seeing and hearing.	horns of an army.
in the house.	of lofty trees.	waves of the sea.

C

1. *Magnum victoriae spem habet.*
2. *Sol est diei rex.*
3. *Dux hostes in planitie videt.*
4. *Exercitus perniciem timet.*
5. *Magna victoriae spe pugnant.*
6. *Peditatus in acie est.*
7. *Vultus militum hostes terret.*
8. *Magnum regis domum videt.*
9. *Dominus servi fidem laudat.*
10. *Hostium perniciem vident.*
11. *Bellum regno noxium est.*
12. *Filius regis est regni spes.*
13. *Magnus est rerum numerus.*
14. *Senatus ducis fidem laudat.*
15. *Luna est noctis regina.*

D

1. The sun is bright.
2. The face of the moon is beautiful.
3. The general has great hope of victory.
4. The enemy fight with the hope of victory.
5. The soldiers fear the look of the enemy.
6. The king sees the great destruction of (his) army.
7. The lords praise the fidelity of (their) slaves.
8. Pears are the fruit of the pear-tree.
9. A bull has two horns in (his) head.

XVIII. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS— (is, e).

Obs.—When the Neuter Nominative of an Adjective ends in *e*, the Ablative Singular of all Genders ends in *i*.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 18, and the way to decline *tristis*.
2. Decline *facilis* and *utilis*. 3. Decline together—*fortis miles* ;
tristis puella ; *breve iter*. 4. Parse *utilia opera* ; *omnium militum* ;
breve tempore ; *mortalis corporis*.

B

1. Put the proper form of *utilis* before the following nouns, and read thus : *utilis vestis, a useful garment*.

vestis.	opus.	cornui.	lapide.
lucem.	somnum.	quercuum.	hominum.
animal.	flumen.	domibus.	colorem.
operum.	arborum.	portu.	navium.

2. Read off the English, naming the Number and Case, of—

fortium militum.	omnibus nautis.	dulcem pacem.
forti militi.	omnium urbium.	dulci melle.
facili itinere.	breve tempus.	grave onus.
facilium itinerum.	brevi cornu.	gravium onerum.

C

1. Milites sunt fortes. 2. Obsides sunt tristes. 3. Opus est utile.
4. Opera sunt facilia. 5. Aurum est grave. 6. Vulnere militis sunt
levia. 7. Mel est dulce. 8. Animalia sunt utilia. 9. Itinera sunt
difficilia. 10. Ira furor brevis est. 11. Corpus est mortale, animus
immortalis. 12. Rex forti militi praeonium dat. 13. Pater filiabus
dulcia pira dat. 14. Pueri breves epistolas scribunt. 15. Vulnere
ducis gravia sunt. 16. Servus tristem faciem habet.

D

1. My daughter is sad. 2. My brother has a sad look. 3. The
journeys are short. 4. Metals are heavy. 5. Rewards are pleasing
to all children. 6. The true poet is immortal. 7. The works of the
true poet are immortal. 8. All animals are mortal. 9. The enemy
are brave. 10. All the soldiers have short swords. 11. My brother's
wounds are slight. 12. The time is short. 13. The work is difficult.

XIX. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION.

Obs.—When an Adjective occurs without a corresponding Substantive, the latter may be known by the Number and Gender of the former; thus, *omnes, all men*; *omnia, all things*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 18 and 19, and how to decline *felix* and *ingens*. 2. Decline *ferox* and *potens*. 3. Decline together —*ingens animal*; *audax miles*; *sapiens iudex*. 4. Parse *ferocium leonum*; *potenti regi*; *felicem reginam*; *ingenti vulnere*.

B

1. Put the proper forms of *ingens* before the following nouns, and read thus: *ingentes tauri, huge bulls, masculine*.

<i>tauri.</i>	<i>capite.</i>	<i>arborum.</i>	<i>exercituum.</i>
<i>corpora.</i>	<i>vulnerum.</i>	<i>lapidis.</i>	<i>perniciæ (dat.).</i>
<i>corporibus.</i>	<i>pedem.</i>	<i>manu.</i>	<i>cornuum.</i>
<i>capitis.</i>	<i>arbor.</i>	<i>manui.</i>	<i>quercubus.</i>

2. Read off the English, naming the Number, Gender, and Case, of—

<i>veloces pedes.</i>	<i>sapientium iudicium.</i>	<i>potentes elephantum.</i>
<i>velox animal.</i>	<i>sapienti homini.</i>	<i>ferocis leonis.</i>
<i>audacia animalia.</i>	<i>fidelem ministrum.</i>	<i>feroci hoste.</i>
<i>audaci milite.</i>	<i>fidelis amice.</i>	<i>felicis ducis.</i>

C

1. *Deus omnia videt.* 2. *Judices sunt sapientes.* 3. *Milites sunt audaces.* 4. *Hostes sunt potentes.* 5. *Virgines sunt felices.* 6. *Ministri sunt fideles.* 7. *Fortes et audaces laudat.* 8. *Fideles et infelices amat.* 9. *Sol lucem omnibus dat.* 10. *Lux colorem floribus dat.* 11. *Boni sunt felices sed mali infelices.* 12. *Elephantia animalia ingentia sed non ferocia sunt.* 13. *Opera apum utilia et mirabilia sunt.* 14. *Ferocis cornua tauri ingentia vulnera dant.*

D

1. Light is swift. 2. God sees all (things). 3. Lions are fierce. 4. Elephants are immense animals. 5. The general praises the brave. 6. The poet loves the wise and faithful. 7. Pears are sweet. 8. The unfortunate are sad. 9. Good books are useful. 10. The way of life is difficult to all (men). 11. The journey is short for swift birds. 12. Soldiers have powerful horses.

XX. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 15-19.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 15-19, Declensions IV. and V., and the way to decline Adjectives of one or two terminations. 2. Draw up a table of Case-endings in all the Declensions. 3. Write out in four columns—Nominative Singular, Genitive Singular, Genitive Plural, and Gender, of *lacum, quercu, domibus, arbores, pruna, fidem, noctes, solem, rebus, furore, spem*.

B

1. Give orally the English, with Number, Gender, and Case, of—

veloces aquilae.
velocis aquilae.
veloci aquilae.
veloci aquila.

ingentium fluctuum.
feroces animos.
feliciū ducum.
breves manus.

felicia bella.
dulce pirum.
levis oneria.
facilia itinera.

2. Read off the Latin for—

a wise judge.
for a faithful son.
with a short sword.
a sad face (acc.).

for all the boys.
a bold soldier (acc.).
with great destruction.
of a slight wound.

of fierce lions.
wonderful works.
fruit of the oak.
fierce looks.

C

1. Milites longos arcus habent. 2. Multi sunt templi gradus. 3. Multae sunt templorum imagines. 4. Comes meus potens corpus habet. 5. Exercitus audacem ducem habet. 6. Fluctus maris ingentes sunt. 7. Gladius in domini manu est. 8. Fideles servi dominum defendunt. 9. Canes pastoribus utiles sunt. 10. Omnia animalia sunt mortalia. 11. Canis ferocem taurum timet. 12. Quercus sunt utiles arbores. 13. Aquilam in quercu videt. 14. Pruna pruni fructus sunt. 15. Risus felicibus gratus est.

D

1. Sheep fear the fierce dog. 2. The timid dove fears the fierce eagle. 3. The elephant has a huge body. 4. The bull has two short horns. 5. Anger is short madness. 6. The soul is immortal, but the body is mortal. 7. The journey is short, but difficult. 8. Peace to the citizens. 9. The king gives immense rewards to (his) general. 10. My friend's wounds are slight.

XXI. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Regular.

RULE 11.—Take the Positive, and change its Genitive ending into *ior* for the Comparative, and into *issimus* for the Superlative.

Obs.—Comparatives are declined like *melior*, and Superlatives like *bonus*.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 21 and the Numerals 1–20. 2. Compare the Adjectives in Vocabulary 19. 3. Decline the Comparative and Superlative of *clarus* and *utilis*. 4. Decline together—*dulce pium*; *gravius vulnus*; *dux prudentior*.

B

1. Give orally the Comparative and Superlative of—

altus.	prudens.	tristis.	albus.
brevis.	acutus.	severus.	dulcis.
carus.	noxius.	audax.	velox.
utilis.	fortis.	potens.	sapiens.

2. Put the proper form of the Comparative of *longus* before the following Nouns, and say off the English, with the Gender—

spinae (gen.).	scutum.	alis.	navium.
pennas.	hastarum.	pedum.	vestis (gen.).
nasorum.	cultos.	lapide.	flumen.
vitam.	epistolae (nom.).	leges.	itinera.

C

1. Sol est splendidior quam luna. 2. Lux est clarior quam aqua. 3. Ferrum est metallorum utilissimum. 4. Argentum levius est quam aurum. 5. Plumbum gravius est quam ferrum. 6. Equi potentiores sunt quam asini. 7. Elefantus omnium animalium est potentissimus. 8. Simplex cibus pueris utilissimus. 9. Dux praemia fortissimis militibus dat. 10. Magistri diligentissimos discipulos laudant.

D

1. A year has twelve months. 2. The hand has five fingers. 3. The boy has fifteen pears and seventeen plums. 4. Lions are fiercer than elephants. 5. Sheep are more-timid than dogs. 6. Light is swifter than sound. 7. Dogs are most-faithful animals. 8. The lion is the boldest of animals.

XXII. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—**Exceptional.**

RULE 12.—Adjectives with Nominative in *er* form the Superlative by adding *rimus*; as, *liber*, *free*; *liberrimus*, *freest*.

Obs.—The Superlative may often be translated by *very*; as, *altissimus*, *highest*, or *very high*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 21 and 22, and the Numerals 20–100.
2. Compare the Adjectives in Vocabulary 7. 3. Compare the Adjectives that form Superlative in *limus*. 4. Decline together—*nigerrimus color*; *altius flumen*; *comes miserrimus*; *iter difficillimum*.

B

1. Give *orally* the Comparative and Superlative of—

facilis.	pulcher.	severus.	utilis.
dulcis.	carus.	acer.	difficilis.
gracilis.	brevis.	celer.	similis.
tristis.	humilis.	aeger.	gravis.

2. Put the proper form of the Superlative of *pulcher* before the following Nouns, and say off the English—

luce.	auri.	manibus.	templorum.
sol.	quercui.	sorori.	pedum.
lunam.	arboris.	imagine.	virginibus.
noctis.	fluctuum.	donis.	avium.

C

1. Aurum est gravius et pulchrius quam ferrum. 2. Nullus populus liberior est quam Britanni. 3. Reginae filiae matri similimae sunt. 4. Regis filii patri dissimillimi sunt. 5. Itinera in Africa sunt difficillima. 6. Iter pueris est facilius quam puellis. 7. Labores militum in pacis tempore sunt facillimi. 8. Equi sunt celeriores quam asini. 9. Aquilae acriores oculos habent quam columbae. 10. Aurum et plumbum gravissima metalla sunt.

D

1. The maidens are very miserable; (their) brothers very happy.
2. No animal is more faithful than the dog. 3. Gold is the most beautiful of metals. 4. The dog has sharper eyes than a boy. 5. The scholar's work is easier than the master's. 6. In the head of a man are sixty-three bones. 7. A month has thirty or thirty-one days.

XXIII. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.—Irregular.

RULE 13.—Nouns are put in the Ablative Case, *without a Preposition*, to denote the time when something is done ; as, nocte, *in the night*.

Obs.—*Millia* usually governs the Genitive ; as, decem millia hominum, *ten thousand men*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 21–23, the Numerals 100–2000, and Irregular Adjectives. 2. Compare the Latin Adjectives for *good, slender, bad, low, great, wretched, old, small, much, little, worthless, rich*. 3. Decline together—*majus opus ; melior cibus ; mos pessimus*.

B

1. Say off the Comparative and Superlative of—

parvus.	multus.	facilis.	tener.
clarus.	longus.	tristis.	acer.
sacer.	magnus.	malus.	velox.
aeger.	vetus.	celer.	dives.

2. Put the proper form of the Comparative of *magnus* before the following Nouns, and say off the English, with the Gender—

oris.	perniciē.	cornuum.	capiti.
ossibus.	planitiem.	sonitu.	flumen.
digitis.	res (sing.).	civitas.	classem.
praemii.	spe.	portus (gen.).	cladis.

C

1. Noctes hieme longiores sunt quam dies. 2. Omnes cives maximam Fabio laudem dant. 3. Aestate noctes sunt brevissimae. 4. Plurimi elephantum ingentia animalia sunt. 5. Pulcherrimi sunt flores autumnus. 6. Luna minor est quam sol aut terra. 7. Vere arbores pulcherrimae sunt. 8. Nihil est melius quam vera sapientia. 9. Sol lucem die dat, nocte luna. 10. Romani duo millia hostium occidunt.

D

1. The master praises (his) best scholars. 2. Pears are sweetest in autumn. 3. No city is more famous than Rome. 4. Very-many islands are larger than Cyprus. 5. In the enemy's army are five thousand men. 6. A year has three hundred and sixty-five days. 7. Wisdom is better than gold. 8. Gold is heavier than silver.

XXIV. PERSONAL PRONOUNS WITH *Sum*.

Obs.—(1.) The Nominative Case of Personal Pronouns is often understood, but it must be expressed when emphatic; as, *Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis*.

(2.) The Third Person, Singular and Plural, may often be rendered *there is, there are*, etc.; as, *Erit bellum, There will be war*.

A

Things to be learnt before attempting this Exercise:—Vocabulary 24; Present-Stem Tenses of the Indicative of the Verb *Sum*; Personal Pronouns; Ordinal Numbers as far as *decimus*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, naming Person and Number—

sum.	erat.	eritis.	estis.	tibi.
eras.	erimus.	sumus.	sunt.	nostrī.
erit.	est.	eratis.	vestrum.	mihi.
es.	eramus.	erunt.	nobis.	tui.

2. Turn into Latin, saying the Pronoun as well as the Verb—

thou wast.	you were.	you will be.	ninth.
I shall be.	we are.	(there) were.	seventh.
we shall be.	(there) are.	thou wilt be.	fifth.
(there) is.	I am.	(there) was.	eighth.

C

1. Simplex cibus mihi optimus est. 2. Tu tertius discipulus es, et ego septimus. 3. Nos sumus pauperes, vos estis divites. 4. Nos in horto eramus, vos in agro eratis. 5. Mater mea mihi carissima semper erit. 6. Fidelis amicus mihi eris. 7. Carior nobis es quam vita. 8. Sapientia carior tibi est quam aurum. 9. Miserrimi eramus heri, et hodie sumus laetissimi. 10. Numa secundus Romae rex erat, Tarquinius septimus.

D

1. My brother is the tenth scholar, and I the first. 2. We were more diligent than you, yesterday. 3. You are very-dear to me. 4. You are glad to-day, but to-morrow you will be sad. 5. Fortune is kinder to me than to you. 6. A true friend is dearer to us than gold. 7. The general's praise will be pleasing to you, soldiers. 8. Tullus was the third king of Rome.

XXV. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS WITH *Sum*.

A

Things to be learnt before attempting this Exercise :—
Vocabularies 24 and 25 ; Perfect-Stem Tenses of the Indicative of the Verb *Sum* ; Reflexive Pronouns ; Ordinal Numbers as far as *quingagesimus*.

B

1. Give *orally* the English, naming Tense, Person, and Number—

fuisti.	fuit.	fuimus.	fuistis.
fuerať.	fueraťus.	fuerať.	fuerať.
fueraťus.	fueraťis.	eraťus.	eraťis.
erit.	erimus.	fueraťis.	fuerať.

2. Turn into Latin, saying the Pronoun as well as the Verb—

thou hast been.	we had been.	we shall be.
I had been.	I shall have been.	you are.
you will have been.	we have been.	you have been.
I have been.	thou hadst been.	you will be.

3. Give the Latin Ordinals for 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50.

C

1. Caesaris fortuna maxima fuit. 2. Regina olim pulchra fuerat.
3. Dies hieme breves erunt. 4. Roma diu clara fuerat. 5. Servus se defendit.
6. Multi sibi laudem dant. 7. Sibi laudem dat.
8. Sui memores sunt. 9. Bella semper fuerunt et semper erunt.
10. Nomen Romae clarum semper erit. 11. Servi non semper fideles fuerunt.
12. Semper pauperes et miseri fueraťus. 13. Improbi non semper erunt felices.
14. Zeuxis pictor clarissimus fuit.

D

1. The work had been great. 2. The burden was heavy. 3. The flowers were beautiful.
4. The king will be wise. 5. We had been fortunate. 6. Thou wast always brave.
7. Yesterday we were poor, to-day we are rich. 8. You have been faithful to us.
9. I shall have been long ill. 10. The queen loves herself. 11. The girl gives praise to herself.
12. Most (men) are mindful of themselves. 13. Formerly journeys were very difficult.

XXVI. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS WITH *Sum*.

RULE 14.—The Present Conjunctive in a principal sentence expresses a wish or a command; thus, *Sis felix ! May you be fortunate ! Sis fortis, Be brave.*

Obs.—Possessive Pronouns are used like Adjectives, only they follow their Substantives.

A

Things to be learnt before attempting this Exercise:—Vocabularies 24–26; Imperative and Conjunctive Moods of the Verb *Sum*; Possessive Pronouns; Ordinal Numbers as far as *centesimus*.

B

1. Give orally the English, naming Mood and Tense—

simus.	esto.	este.	estote.
essetis.	sunto.	fuissetis.	fuisses.
sint.	fuero.	sitis.	essem.
esses.	fuisses.	essemus.	fuissem.

2. Turn into Latin, saying the Pronoun as well as the Verb—

thou mayst be.	be (sing.).	thou must be.
thou mightst be.	be (plur.).	I may have been.
you may be.	we may be.	you must be.
you might be.	we might be.	I might have been.

C

1. *Fidelis amicus sis.* 2. *Fili, memor parentum es.* 3. *Discipuli tui diligentiores sunt.* 4. *Pastores, ovium memores este.* 5. *Amici nostri sint fideles !* 6. *Milites vestri fortes sint.* 7. *Vinum vetus esto.* 8. *Judices justii sunt.* 9. *Milites ! semper fortes estote.* 10. *Reges ! semper justii et fortes estote.* 11. *Flores horti vestri pulcherrimi sunt.* 12. *Dux militum nostrorum prudens sit !* 13. *Cibus filiorum tuorum sit simplex.*

D

1. O soldier ! be brave. 2. O boys ! be very diligent. 3. A king must be bold. 4. O men ! be kind. 5. Boys, be attentive. 6. A judge must be just. 7. O sons, be mindful of your parents. 8. Let our country be dear to us. 9. Let your parents be dear to you. 10. May our general be more prudent !

XXVII. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

[This Exercise may be deferred until those in the Active Voice are done.]

Obs.—**Hic** is *this near me*; **Iste** is *that near you*, or *that of yours*; **Ille** is *that yonder*. **Is** refers to something previously mentioned. They may all be translated by *he, she, it*, etc., when used without a noun.

A

1. Learn once more the verbs at the head of all the previous Exercises, the way to decline *duo* and *tres*, and the Demonstrative Pronouns. 2. Decline *iste* throughout. 3. Decline together—*hic nauta*; *ista filia*; *illud animal*; *is gladius*; *ea hasta*; *id oppidum*.

B

1. Put the proper form of *hic* before the following Nouns:—

gradūs.	graduum.	navis (gen.).	flumen.
gradui.	gradibus.	navi.	flumina.
gradu.	gradūs (acc.).	navium.	flumine.
gradum.	gradūs (gen.).	navibus.	fluminum.

2. Put the proper form of *ille* before the same Nouns.

3. Proceed similarly with *is*.

C

1. Dominus equum huic servo dat et illi canem. 2. Discipuli hujus magistri meliores sunt quam illius. 3. Miles hunc hominem defendit et illum occidit. 4. Iste canis me terret. 5. Fabius mihi amicus est; pater meus eum amat. 6. Amicus meus non est validus; iter ei noxium erit. 7. Horum puerorum pater est dives, illorum pauper. 8. Magister diligenter discipulos amat; praemia iis dat. 9. Isti servi sunt fidelissimi. 10. Nomen illius ducis clarius erat quam hujus regis. 11. Hoc metallum gravius est quam illud.

D

1. This flower is more beautiful than that. 2. This tree is more lofty than that. 3. That companion (of yours) is a bad boy. 4. The queen has two daughters; she loves them very-much. 5. The king has two sons; he praises them very highly. 6. These pears are sweeter than those plums. 7. The names of those brave men will ever be famous. 8. The fruit of these trees is sweeter than (the fruit) of those. 9. Those scholars (of yours) are very diligent.

XXVIII. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 21-26.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 21-26, RULES 11-14, Pronouns, and the Verb *Sum*. 2. Decline together—*audax leo*; *ingens animal*; *iter brevius*. 3. Compare the Latin Adjectives for *sweet, useful, wretched, difficult, great, many, slender, famous, old, rich*. 4. Translate in two ways—*Be (thou) attentive*; *Be (ye) attentive*; *Simus prudentes*; *Sint fortissimi*; *Erunt bella*.

B

1. Give orally the English, naming Degree, Number, and Gender—

humiliores.	simillima.	difficillima.	utilia.
pauperum.	meliorum.	facile.	potentior.
ditior.	pejor.	laetiori.	felicius.
veterrimi.	miserius.	diligentior.	dulce.

2. Give orally, in *Latin*, the Comparative and Superlative of—

small.	many.	easy.	tender.	sweet.
famous.	long.	sad.	sharp.	short.
sacred.	great.	bad.	rich.	like.
sick.	old.	swift.	poor.	dear.

3. Translate orally—

simus.	essetis.	fuero.	ten.	tenth.
ero.	eramus.	esto.	fifty.	thirteenth.
fuertunt.	fuisti.	sunto.	seventy.	thirtieth.
fuissem.	fuertim.	fuisse.	ninety.	ninetieth.

C

1. Omnes milites brevissimos gladios habent. 2. Veri opera poetarum immortalia erunt. 3. Iter hieme equitatu difficillimum erit. 4. Pauperes non semper miserrimi sunt. 5. Dux maximam victoriae spem habet. 6. Nulla urbs clarior fuit quam Roma. 7. Melior est certa pax quam victoria incerta. 8. Animal multa ossa in corpore habet. 9. Heri nonus discipulus fui; hodie sum septimus. 10. Visus et auditus sunt sensus utilissimi.

D

1. The eagle is a very bold bird. 2. The lion is a very fierce animal. 3. The Roman laws were very good. 4. Nothing is sweeter than honey. 5. Nothing is more wonderful than the works of bees. 6. Iron is more useful than gold. 7. Son, be mindful of your parents. 8. A.D. 1880 (*give the Latin in full*).

XXIX. SUPPLEMENTARY EXERCISES.

[N.B.—For additional practice, if needed, while the pupil is learning the First Conjugation, as it is desirable that the Grammar should be kept well in advance of the Exercises.]

A

1. Roma urbs clarissima fuit.
2. Corona reginae est splendida.
3. Aurum splendidius est quam argentum.
4. Ferrum est metallum utilissimum.
5. Taurus validum animal est.
6. Elephante validior est quam taurus.
7. Elephante potentissimus animalium est.
8. Socrates sapientissimus Graecorum fuit.
9. Multi homines vetus vinum amant.
10. In horto meo sunt multi flores pulcherrimi.

B

1. An eagle is a bold bird.
2. The peacock was sacred to Juno.
3. The dove is dear to me.
4. Death is the certain end of life.
5. The gold of the temple is sacred.
6. Lead is heavier than silver.
7. Britain is a larger island than Sicily.
8. My sister has beautiful eyes.
9. Your sister has a red flower in her hand.
10. Our mother is very dear to us.

C

1. Dulcis somnus Dei donum est.
2. Verus amicus vitae scutum est.
3. Vera sapientia melior est quam aurum aut argentum.
4. Rosae varios colores habent.
5. Pater meus liberos suos amat.
6. Fratres mei et sorores tuae felices sunt.
7. Frater meus mihi carus comes est.
8. Color nivis est albus.
9. Sanguis in corporibus nostris ruber est.
10. Lux diei clarior est quam noctis.
11. Sol major est quam luna aut terra.
12. Plurimae stellae in coelo sunt.

D

1. A mad bull is very fierce.
2. The general has a large army.
3. (He) has a hundred men.
4. Our dogs see the fox in the fields.
5. The king's horse is white.
6. The master praises the diligence of his scholars.
7. (He) gives books to his diligent scholars.
8. The slave kills the wild-boar with a spear.

E

1. Taurus duo valida cornua habet. 2. Equus parvum caput habet. 3. Asinus minor est quam equus. 4. Quercus est pulchrior quam pirus. 5. Fructus quercuum parvus est. 6. Homo duo genua et duos pedes habet. 7. Hostes magnam victoriae spem habent. 8. Lux clarior est quam aqua. 9. Risus felicibus est gratus. 10. Risus miseris est molestus. 11. Vulpes cani simillima est. 12. Rex maximam duci laudem dat.

F

1. Pears are sweet : plums are sweeter. 2. The moon is bright, the sun is brighter. 3. Lead is heavy, gold is heavier. 4. A dog is very similar to a fox. 5. In winter the nights are long and the days short. 6. In summer the days are longer than the nights. 7. In autumn the trees will be yellow. 8. In spring the fields will be green. 9. Many islands are larger than Sicily. 10. No man was wiser than Socrates. 11. God is good and kind to all.

G

1. Opera apum mirabilia sunt. 2. Iter hieme difficilior est quam aestate. 3. Nomen Caesaris clarissimum est. 4. Nihil melius est quam virtus. 5. Vetus amicus melior est quam novus. 6. Bonus vir virtutem amat. 7. Lux celerior est quam sonus. 8. Acies gladii mei est acris. 9. Tertius Romae rex secundo dissimilis fuit. 10. Este amicorum memores. 11. Pauperes heri fuimus, hodie sumus divites. 12. Cras ditiores erimus quam sumus hodie.

H

1. Old wine is better than new. 2. Old friends are better than new. 3. Be attentive, boys, to your master. 4. May you always be happy ! 5. (There) are three hundred and sixty-five days in a year. 6. A man has one mouth, two eyes, and sixty-three bones in his head. 7. To a good man virtue is dearer than gold. 8. My brother has small hands and large feet. 9. All the soldiers have very long spears. 10. Yesterday I was the tenth scholar ; to-day I am the sixth. 11. The days are longer in summer than in winter. 12. A horse is stronger than an ass.

TABLE OF VERBS.—Active Voice.

THE FORMATION OF TENSES.

A Latin Verb has four *Principal Parts*. These are—(1) Present Indicative, (2) Perfect Indicative, (3) Supine, (4) Present Infinitive.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1st Conj.	am -o.	amāv-i.	amāt -um.	am -āre.
2d Conj.	mon-eo.	monu-i.	monīt-um.	mon-ēre.
3d Conj.	reg -o.	rex -i.	rect -um.	reg -ēre.
4th Conj.	aud -io.	audīv-i.	audīt -um.	aud -ire.

Latin Verbs have four Conjugations, and the ending of the Present Infinitive shows to which of them any verb belongs; thus :—

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
āre.	ēre.	ēre.	īre.

From the other three Principal Parts all the remaining parts of the Verb are derived.

PRESENT STEM.

Conj.	INDICATIVE.			CONJUNCTIVE.	
	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.	Present.	Imperfect.
1	am -o	am -ābam	am -ābo	am -em	am -ārem
2	mon-eo	mon-ēbam	mon-ēbo	mon-eam	mon-ērem
3	reg -o	reg -ēbam	reg -am	reg -am	reg -ērem
4	aud -io	aud -iēbam	aud -iam	aud -iam	aud -irem

Conj.	IMPERATIVE.		VERB INFINITIVE.		
	Present.	Future.	Present.	Pres. Part.	Gerund.
1	am -a	am -āto	am -āre	am -ans	am -andum
2	mon -e	mon-ēto	mon -ēre	mon-ens	mon-endum
3	reg -e	reg -ito	reg -ēre	reg -ens	reg -endum
4	aud -i	aud -ito	aud -ire	aud -iens	aud -iendum

PERFECT STEM.

Conj.	INDICATIVE.			CONJUNCTIVE.		INFINITIVE.
	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Fut. Perf.	Perfect.	Pluperfect.	Perfect.
1	<i>amāv-i</i>	<i>amav-eram</i>	<i>amav-ero</i>	<i>amav-erim</i>	<i>amav-issem</i>	<i>amav-isse</i>
2	<i>monu-i</i>	<i>monu-eram</i>	<i>monu-ero</i>	<i>monu-erim</i>	<i>monu-issem</i>	<i>monu-isse</i>
3	<i>rex -i</i>	<i>rex -eram</i>	<i>rex -ero</i>	<i>rex -erim</i>	<i>rex -issem</i>	<i>rex -isse</i>
4	<i>audiv-i</i>	<i>audiv-eram</i>	<i>audiv-ero</i>	<i>audiv-erim</i>	<i>audiv-issem</i>	<i>audiv-isse</i>

SUPINE STEM.

Conj.	Supine.	Fut. Participle.	Fut. Infinitive.
1	<i>amāt -um</i>	<i>amat -ūrus</i>	<i>amat -ūrus esse</i>
2	<i>monit -um</i>	<i>monit -urus</i>	<i>monit -urus esse</i>
3	<i>rect -um</i>	<i>rect -urus</i>	<i>rect -urus esse</i>
4	<i>audit -um</i>	<i>audit -urus</i>	<i>audit -urus esse</i>

Obs.—(1.) In the Present-Stem Tenses of the Indicative and Conjunctive the final letters are always—

Person.	Singular.	Plural.
1	<i>o or m</i>	<i>mus</i>
2	<i>s</i>	<i>tis</i>
3	<i>t</i>	<i>nt</i>

(2.) In the Perfect-Stem Tenses the entire endings are the same for all the Conjugations.

(3.) Two Tenses may be easily derived from the Present Infinitive:—

(a.) Present Imperative by cutting off the final *re*; as, *ama*, from *amare*.

(b.) Imperfect Conjunctive by adding *m*; as, *amarem*, from *amare*.

XXX. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD—PRESENT-STEM TENSES.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 30, and the Indicative of *amo*. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *amo* in the Present-Stem Tenses. 3. Conjugate *paro* and *pugno* in these tenses. 4. Parse *aras*, *arabitis*, *arabatis*, *arabamus*, *arabimus*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

amas.	amat.	amabit.	amatis.	amabas.
amabat.	amabunt.	amamus.	amabis.	amant.
amabimus.	amabatis.	amabamus.	amabunt.	amabant.

2. Supply Pronouns with these Verbs.

3. Say off the *plural* of—

amas, *amabat*, *amabit*, *amabas*, *amo*, *amabo*, *amabam*.

Say off the *singular* of—

amant, *amabamus*, *amabitis*, *amabimus*, *amamus*, *amabunt*.

C

1. Magistri discipulos laudant. 2. Servi onera portant. 3. Duo exercitus pugnabunt. 4. Viam nautae monstrabo. 5. Cibus exercitui parabimus. 6. Agricolaes agros arant. 7. Exercitus agros vastabat. 8. Terram auctumno arabimus. 9. Aquila agnum portabat. 10. Parentes semper amabimus. 11. Aves in arboribus cantant. 12. Luscinia dulce carmen nocte cantat. 13. Hostes vulnera militibus nostris dant. 14. Equus gravius onus portabat quam asinus. 15. Duces milites laudabant. 16. Hostes urbes et agros igne vastabant. 17. Nautae naves parabunt; naves nautas portabant.

D

1. Fishes swim in the water. 2. Horses carry heavy loads. 3. Birds sing in spring. 4. Happy boys were singing. 5. Fabius will not praise himself. 6. I will give you a book. 7. A ship ploughs the sea. 8. We will point out the way. 9. Most (men) praise diligence. 10. You were fighting yesterday. 11. I shall always love (my) brothers and sisters. 12. Nightingales sing sweet songs by night. 13. The senate will give rewards to the soldiers. 14. We shall always love and praise the good. 15. We plough the fields in spring and autumn.

XXXI. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD—PERFECT-STEM TENSES.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 30 and 31, and the Indicative of *amo*. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *amo* in the Perfect-Stem Tenses. 3. Conjugate *paro* and *pugno* in these Tenses. 4. Parse *araveram*, *araveris*, *araveritis*, *araveris*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

amavisti.	amavimus.	amavero.	amaverunt.
amaverat.	amaveras.	amavistis.	amaveratis.
amaverimus.	amaveritis.	amaveris.	amaverint.

2. Say off the *plural* of—

amavisti, amaveram, amaveris, amavi, amavero, amavit.

Say off the *singular* of—

amaveratis, amaverimus, amavistis, amavimus, amaverunt.

C

1. Puellae capita ornaverunt. 2. Equitatus noster hostes fugavit. 3. Aurum in terra celaverat. 4. Domini servos liberaverint. 5. Amicos tuos amavisti. 6. Pisces in aqua natant. 7. Elephante ingens onus portaverat. 8. Pavo pennas ostentabat. 9. Aves in aere volant. 10. Leones die se celant. 11. Rex pacem optaverat. 12. Quum Romani agros vastaverant, urbem intraverunt. 13. Quum agricolae agros araverint, pluviam optabunt. 14. Pacem sperabimus quum noster exercitus hostes fugaverit. 15. Romani se et equos suos in silvis celaverant.

D

1. I swam in the river yesterday. 2. Lions conceal themselves in the woods by night. 3. The farmers wished-for rain. 4. We had entered the city. 5. The birds had-been-singing. 6. The soldiers fought bravely. 7. We had hoped-for peace. 8. We will show you the way. 9. You did not show me the way. 10. The enemy laid-waste the fields. 11. When the farmers had ploughed the fields, they wished-for rain. 12. The timid citizens have concealed (their) gold and silver in the ground.

XXXII. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 15.—*Ut* always takes the Subjunctive; *si* and *nisi* only when *uncertainty* is meant to be expressed.

Obs.—The Conjunctive is commonly called the *Subjunctive* when it occurs, as it usually does, in a subordinate sentence. The Subjunctive Mood never makes a positive statement like the Indicative, and is usually preceded by some Conjunction; as, *si, if; nisi, unless; ut, that, in order that.*

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 30–32, and the Conjunctive of *amo*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *amo* in the Conjunctive.
3. Conjugate *paro* and *pugno* in the Conjunctive.
4. Write out the 1st Person Singular of all the Present-Stem Tenses of *oro* and *do*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

ames.	amemus.	amares.	amaverim.	amatis.
amaret.	amaveris.	amaretis.	amavisses.	amabas.
ametis.	amavissem.	amem.	amaveritis.	amabitis.

2. Say off the *plural* of—

ames, amarem, amaveris, amavisses, amaret, amares.

Say off the *singular* of—

amavissetis, amaveritis, amaremus, ametis, amaretis.

C

1. Miles taurum occidit ut vitam suam conservet.
2. Consul agros vastavit ut hostes pacem orarent.
3. Cives arma paraverant ut urbem servarent.
4. Dux militibus præmia non dabit, nisi fortiter pugnaverint.
5. Si Caesar dux fuisset, nostri milites hostes fugavissent.
6. Nautae die et nocte vigilabant ut navem servarent.
7. Agricola viam duci hostium monstravit ut oves suas servaret.
8. Si diligentior fuisses, magister te laudavisset.
9. Diligentior es, mi fili.

D

1. Men have hands that they may work.
2. Animals have feet that they may walk.
3. Men tame elephants that they may be useful animals.
4. The soldier killed his enemy, that he might save himself.
5. He would have praised us, if we had been diligent.
6. I should have loved you, if you had loved me.
7. He praises the diligent, that they may be more diligent.

XXXIII. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE MOODS.

RULE 16.—An Adjective belonging to the Infinitive is always in the Neuter Gender; as, *Facile est errare*, *It is easy to go wrong*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 31–33, and the Verb *amo*. 2. Write out the Imperative of *paro* and *pugno*, and the “Verb Infinite” of the same. 3. Write out the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses formed from the Perfects of *oro*, *do*, and *domo*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

amate.	amans.	amatum.	amaturus.	ama.
amato.	amandum.	amanto.	amare.	amaturi.
amavisse.	amando.	amatu.	amatote.	amandi.

2. Say off the Gerund (Acc. and Gen.) of—

oro, *do*, *domo*, *muto*, *sto*, *laudo*.

Say off the Supine and Future Participle of the same.

C

1. *Facile est fabulam narrare*. 2. *Difficile est elephantum domare*.
 3. *Dulce est amicum amare*. 4. *Difficillimum est leonem domare*.
 5. *Deo gloriam omnes demus*. 6. *Laudate fortes et bonos amate*.
 7. *Cives, bellum vitetis et pacem servetis*. 8. *Difficile est mores improborum mutare*. 9. *Omnes in coelo et in terra laudent Deum*.
 10. *Agricolae aranto, milites pugnato, et iudices judicanto*. 11. *Milites, fortiter pugnate, et patriam servate*. 12. *Semper parentes amate*.

D

1. Be watchful, citizens. 2. Soldiers, fight bravely. 3. Children, love your father and mother. 4. Men, love your country. 5. Let us all love God. 6. Let me show you the way. 7. Farmers must often plough the fields. 8. Nobody must labour always. 9. It is difficult to change (one's) nature. 10. It is pleasing to give you praise. 11. Let our army lay-waste the fields of the enemy. 12. Let us conceal ourselves (*nos*) in the woods.

XXXIV. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 30-33.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 30-33, and the Verb *Amo*. 2. Write out the 1st and 2d Person Singular of the Present-Stem Tenses of *orno* and *do*. 3. Do similarly with the Perfect-Stem Tenses. 4. Write out the forms of the "Verb Infinite" of *orno* and *do*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

celas.	celavisti.	celem.	celate.	celandi.
celabatis.	celaveratis.	celaret.	celans.	celanto.
celabimus.	celavero.	celetis.	celatu.	celaturus.

2. Give *orally* the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Indicative of—

aro, canto, spero, do, domo, and sto.

3. Do similarly with all the Tenses of the Conjunctive.

4. Say off the English, and give the corresponding *plural*, of—

amas.	amabas.	amabit.	amans.	amavisses.
ames.	amares.	amavit.	amaturus.	amaverim.
amem.	amabis.	amavero.	amato.	amavisti.

C

1. Agricolaë aestate pluviã sæpe optant. 2. Hostes agros nostros vastaverunt et servos liberaverunt. 3. Tu mihi semper fidelis sis. 4. Plurimi homines vitam amant et vitant mortem. 5. Omnes boni cives pugnabant ut civitatem servarent. 6. Quum hostes urbem intraverint, servos liberabunt. 7. Si mores tui meliores essent, homines te amarent. 8. Judices, este justi. 9. Liberi parentum memores sunt. 10. Duo leones in silvis se celaverunt. 11. Difficilius est leonem domare quam elephantum.

D

1. The nightingale was singing ; the peacock was showing-off. 2. A horse carries a heavier load than an ass. 3. The good shepherd will carry the feeble lambs. 4. Birds have wings, that they may fly. 5. The sailors kept-watch that they might save the ship. 6. It is more useful to plough than to sing. 7. Let all in heaven and earth give glory to God.

XXXV. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 35, and the Indicative of *moneo*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *moneo* in this Mood.
3. Conjugate *terreo* in the Indicative Mood. 4. Parse *timebas*, *timebimus*, *timetis*, *timuistis*, *timebitis*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

monetis.	monebit.	monet.	monebitis.	monuimus.
monebas.	monuit.	monetis.	monebunt.	monueras.
monebant.	monuero.	monent.	monuisti.	monuerint.

2. Give *orally* the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Indicative of—

floreo, mereo, exerceo, and debeo.

3. Say off the English and give the *plural* of—

floret, debebam, merebis, praebuero, terrebas, timuisti, exercebas, coercuisti.

C

1. Servi severos dominos timebant. 2. Improbi mortem timent.
3. Milites nostri hostes terruerant. 4. Roma multos cives habuit.
5. Boni viri filios suos monent. 6. Impetum hostium timebamus.
7. Prudens puella linguam coercebit. 8. Pater filium monere debet.
9. Pastor fidelem canem habuit. 10. Leones ignem timent. 11. Dux equitatum in planitie exercebat.
12. Servus praemium meruit, quia domini vitam conservavit. 13. Lupus omnes agnos in agro terruit.
14. Multa amicis, plura parentibus, sed plurima debemus Deo
15. Arbores vere et aestate florent.

D

1. Boys exercise (their) bodies. 2. The dogs will alarm the sheep.
3. The brave deserve a reward. 4. Formerly Rome was flourishing.
5. The wise curb (their) tongues. 6. The hostages had feared death.
7. We will restrain our slaves. 8. Trees often yield useful things.
9. The shepherd's dog will not terrify the lambs. 10. The master ought to warn (his) scholars.
11. The oak has long flourished in the woods. 12. The enemy will fear the attack of our soldiers. 13. My son deserved a reward, because he had been diligent.

XXXVI. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 17.—When the Infinitive in English expresses a purpose, it is generally translated by *ut* with the Subjunctive—*never* by the Infinitive:—

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|
| (1.) I fight to save my life, or | } | <i>Pugno ut vitam meam
conservem.</i> |
| I fight that I may save my life. | | |
| (2.) I fought to save my life, or | } | <i>Pugnaui ut vitam meam
conservarem.</i> |
| I fought that I might save my life. | | |

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 35 and 36, and the Conjunctive of *moneo*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *moneo* in the Conjunctive.
3. Conjugate *terreo* and *timeo* in this Mood.
4. Parse *floreas*, *floreretis*, *floruissetis*, and *floruerim*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

moneas.	moneam.	monuerimus.	monuerim.	moneatis.
moneret.	moneres.	monuissetis.	monueritis.	monerem.
monueris.	monuerit.	monuerint.	moneremus.	moneant.

2. Give *orally* the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Conjunctive of—

video, doceo, teneo, caveo, and jaceo.

3. Say the *singular* of—

moneatis, moneremus, monueritis, monuissent.

C

1. *Animalia oculos habent ut videant.*
2. *Pastorem monui ut lupum in silva caveret.*
3. *Ego te docebo ut tu alios doceas.*
4. *Amicus meus te monuit ut linguam coerceres.*
5. *Servus me monuerat ut canem caverem.*
6. *Pater meus felicius fuisset, si te ibi vidisset.*
7. *Nostri acriter pugnabant ut castra tenerent.*
8. *Si diligentior fuisses, praemium habuisses.*

D

1. I will warn the shepherds to beware of the wolves.
2. We warned your friends to beware of the dog.
3. We have eyes that we may see.
4. The sun gives us light that we may see all things.
5. The wise father advised (his) son to curb (his) tongue.
6. He teaches me that I may teach others.
7. I should have been happier, if I had seen you there.

XXXVII. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE MOODS.

RULE 17.—*Not* in negative commands or entreaties is always *ne* ; as, *Ne oves terreamus, Let us not frighten the sheep.*

Obs.—Some verbs govern the Dative which in English 'take the Objective case without a preposition ; as, **parere**, *to obey* ; **nocere**, *to injure* ; **placere**, *to please* ; **displicere**, *to displease*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 35–37, and the verb *moneo*. 2. Write out the Imperative of *doceo* and *jubeo*, and the "Verb Infinitive" of the same. 3. Write out the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses formed from the Perfect of *caveo*, *doceo*, *jubeo*, *deleo*, *taceo*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

mone.	monendi.	monetote.	monere.	moniturus.
moneto.	monitum.	monendum.	monento.	monete.
monuisse.	monens.	monendo.	monitu.	monituri.

2. Say off the Gerund (Acc. and Gen.) of—

caveo, doceo, jubeo, deleo, taceo.

Say off the Supine and Future Participle of the same.

C

1. Dux milites tacere jussit. 2. Pueri, statim tacete. 3. Fili, parentibus pareas. 4. Facile est timidos terrere. 5. Ne noceamus aliis. 6. Ne tibi displiceam. 7. Milites, ne deleamus urbem. 8. Pastor, cave lupum. 9. Omnes linguam coercento. 10. Bonae filiae matribus placent. 11. Jucundius est amicis placere quam hostibus displicere. 12. Omnes cives patriae legibus pareant. 13. Melius est linguam coercuisse quam amico nocuisse. 14. Facilius est decem sapientes docere quam unum stultum.

D

1. Boys, exercise your bodies. 2. Girls, be silent. 3. Sons, obey your parents. 4. Children, please your parents. 5. Beware of the dog. 6. Be silent, children. 7. Let us curb our tongues. 8. Let us not injure others. 9. It is better to displease others than to sin. 10. It is most foolish, soldiers, to have destroyed the camp. 11. It is better to obey God than man (pl.).

XXXVIII. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 38, and the Indicative of *rego*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *rego* in the Indicative.
3. Conjugate *pingo* and *tego* in the Indicative.
4. Parse *ducam*, *ducetis*, *duxisti*, *ducitis*, *duxeram*, *ducent*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

regitis.	reges.	regimus.	rexeramus.	regebamus.	rexī.
regebas.	rexit.	rexisti.	rexistis.	regemus.	reget.
regam.	regis.	rexero.	rexerunt.	rexeritis.	regit.

2. Give *orally* the 1st and 2d Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Indicative—

cingo, instruo, scribo, defendo, claudio.

C

1. Pulchram tabulam pinxisti.
2. Pastores oves ducebant.
3. Discipuli scribunt et pingunt.
4. Equitatus noster castra defendet.
5. Milites se scutis defendebant.
6. Consul exercitum civium duxit.
7. Castra hostium cinximus.
8. Servi corpus pallio teximus.
9. Servi corpus pallio texerunt.
10. Hostes aciem instruxerant.
11. Caesar duo castra junxit.
12. Cives portas urbis clausurint.
13. Infideles servos occidemus.
14. Deus omnem mundum regit.
15. Carae sorori meae placebo.
16. Dux omnes copias instruxit.
17. Cicero multos libros scripsit.
18. Bonus pater liberos defendet.

D

1. I was painting a picture.
2. Thou wast writing a letter.
3. You will defend yourself.
4. Caesar drew up his forces in the plain.
5. He joined our hands.
6. We will defend our homes.
7. He had covered his feet.
8. Walls surround the city.
9. We defended our friends.
10. We will slay our foes.
11. You have shut the gates.
12. Thou wilt lead the army.
13. Shepherds will lead the sheep.
14. Son, I defended thee.
15. We had written two letters.
16. A shield covered his head.
17. We will join hands, friends.
18. We often write with your pen.

XXXIX. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD—PREPOSITIONS.

NOTE.—The following Prepositions govern the Ablative:—

a or **ab**, *by, from.*

de, *down from, concerning.*

e or **ex**, *out of, from.*

pro, *for, on behalf of.*

cum, *with, in company with.*

sine, *without.*

Obs.—For when it means *on behalf of* is translated *pro*.

With „ „ *in company with* „ *cum.*

Cum is affixed to Personal Pronouns, as *mecum*, with me.

Ab is used instead of *a*, before *h* or a vowel.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 38 and 39, and the Prepositions given above. 2. Translate—*Tabulam regi misi; Pro rege pugnavi; Cum rege pugnavi; Hastā pugnavi.* 3. Translate—*He sent a book for me; He fought for me; He fought with me; He fought with a sword.*

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

scribam.

pinxisti.

ducemus.

claudemus.

defenditis.

scribet.

pinxero.

ducebatis.

claudebatis.

defenderant.

scripsi.

pinges.

duximus.

clauseritis.

defendistis.

2. Say off the Latin for—

with, without, concerning, for, by, out of.

C

1. *Legatum de pace miserunt.* 2. *Legati pacem a Caesare petent.* 3. *Obsides ab hostibus poscemus.* 4. *Ego cum fratre legebam.* 5. *Frater tuus mecum pingebat.* 6. *Nemo sine spe vincet.* 7. *Barbari copias suas instruxerant.* 8. *Hannibal magnum exercitum ex Hispania duxit.* 9. *Hannibal Romanos in multis proeliis vicit.* 10. *Pro patria pugnauimus et multos ex hostibus occidimus.* 11. *Consul exercitum ex urbe duxerat.*

D

1. *We write while you are reading.* 2. *He demanded hostages from us.* 3. *We will read the letter.* 4. *They sent us three slaves.* 5. *You had shut the gates.* 6. *I shall paint a picture.* 7. *Soldiers, you have conquered.* 8. *We wrote concerning peace.* 9. *Caesar led his forces out of Italy and conquered the barbarians.*

XL. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 38–40, and the Conjunctive of *rego*.
2. Write out and learn the endings of *rego* in the Conjunctive.
3. Conjugate *duco* and *vinco* in the Conjunctive. 4. Parse *scriberes, scripseris, scribatis, scriberetis, scripsissetis*.

B

1. Learn off the English, naming Mood and Tenses, of—

regat.	rexisset.	regas.	rexisses.	regatia.
regeres.	regerem.	rexissetis.	regamus.	rexissem.
rexerim.	rexerint.	rexeris.	regeretis.	regeremus.

2. Give *orally* the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Conjunctive of—

pono, disco, edo, vivo, posco.

3. Say off the English and give the *plural* of—

vincas, miseris, ederes, legerem, petivisses, poscat, posuerim, didicisset.

C

1. Magister curabat ut discipuli discerent. 2. Consul omnes copias suas instruxit ut urbem defenderent. 3. Si consul barbaros vicisset, finem bello imposuisset. 4. Si ego unus ex legatis fuisset, pacem proposuissem. 5. Pyrrhus misit legatum ut pacem Romanis proponeret. 6. Pater liberos legere docet ut multa discant. 7. Edimus ut vivamus; non vivimus ut edamus. 8. Edunt ut vivant; non vivunt ut edant. 9. Barbari aciem instruxerant ut proelium cum Romanis committerent. 10. Pyrrhus copias suas ducebat ut Romam cingerent.

D

1. Pyrrhus sent one of (*ex*) his friends to propose peace. 2. I will take care that my sons may learn (how) to live. 3. If you had been the general, we should have conquered. 4. Had I been consul, we should have put an end to the war. 5. We read many books that we may learn many (things). 6. If your father were alive, he would have corrected you. 7. You live to eat; *we* eat to live. 8. Had the general been wise, he would have defended the camp. 9. Let us eat to live; let us not live to eat. 10. I will-take-care that you learn to read well.

XLI. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE IMPERATIVE AND INFINITIVE MOODS.

RULE 18.—A Genitive is sometimes so used that *mark*, *duty*, *business*, or *part* may be supplied; as, *Discipuli est discere*, *It is (the duty) of a scholar to learn*.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 38–41, and the Verb *rego*. 2. Write out the Imperative of *pono* and *disco*, and the “Verb Infinite” of the same. 3. Write out the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses formed from the Perfect of *disco*, *edo*, *vivo*, *peto*, *posco*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

rege.	regendi.	regitote.	regere.	recturus.
regito.	rectum.	regentis.	regento.	regito.
rexisse.	regens.	regendo.	rectu.	recturi.

2. Say off the Gerund (Acc. and Gen.) of—

mitto, *vinco*, *lego*, *claudio*, *occido*, *scribo*.

3. Give *orally* the Supine and Future Participle of the same Verbs.

C

[Before translating turn back to RULE 14.]

1. Sine virtute ne vivamus.
2. Semper beate vivatis, amici!
3. Pueri, bene vivere discite.
4. Servi dominis parere discunto.
5. Milites, ducem defendite.
6. Filii, parentibus placere discite.
7. Mores nostros corrigamus.
8. Semper vincatis, milites!
9. Nunquam pauperibus noceamus.
10. Sapientis est linguam coercere.
11. Boni civis est legibus parere.
12. Viri est amare virtutem.
13. Servorum est dominis placere.
14. Disce parere ut bene regas.
15. Romani nos se vincere docuerunt.
16. Vive bene ut beate vivas.

D

1. May you always be happy!
2. May we ever love virtue!
3. Soldiers, surround the enemy's camp.
4. Let us defend our king.
5. Let us not kill the man.
6. May you never be sick!
7. It is the duty of parents to correct their children.
8. It is the part of the wise to learn (how) to live happily.
9. It is the mark of a good man to love virtue.
10. It is the business of a shepherd to feed his sheep.

XLII. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 35-41.*)

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 38-41, and the Verbs *Moneo* and *Rego*. 2. Write out the 1st and 2d Person Singular of the Present-Stem Tenses of *jubeo* and *vinco*. 3. Do similarly with the Perfect-Stem Tenses. 4. Write out the forms of the "Verb Infinite" of *jubeo* and *vinco*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

pones.	ponas.	posuisti.	docebo.	doceremus.
ponebatis.	poneres.	posuimus.	docebas.	docuisses.
ponebant.	pones.	doceam.	docuit.	doceamus.
ponemus.	poneret.	doceres.	docetis.	docebatis.

2. Give *orally* the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses of the Indicative of—

teneo, floreo, taceo, pingo, claudio, posco.

3. Do similarly with all the Tenses of the Conjunctive.

4. Say off the Gerund (Gen.), Supine, and Future Participle, of—

terreo, debeo, video, caveo, tego, claudio, vinco, pasco.

C

1. Finem bello imponamus. 2. Obsides ab hostibus poscamus. 3. Difficile est aciem instruere. 4. Pastores oves pascabant. 5. Pulchram tabulam pinxisti. 6. Librum de bello scripsit. 7. Servi urbis portas clausurant. 8. Ne multa discamus, sed multum. 9. Boni est filii virtutem amare et parere parentibus. 10. Caesar legatum e castris misit ut pacem hostibus proponeret. 11. Melius est bonis placere quam improbis. 12. Edamus ut vivamus—ne vivamus ut edamus. 13. Melius est hosti placere quam amico displicere.

D

1. It is easy to learn. 2. It is difficult to teach. 3. Learn that you may teach. 4. I wrote with my sister's pen. 5. He fights to conquer. 6. Let us cover the body. 7. Let us join hands. 8. Be silent, children. 9. Pyrrhus sent an ambassador to demand hostages. 10. Read many books that you may learn many (things). 11. It is the duty of a good citizen to fight for his country. 12. My son, learn to obey. 13. Children, be obedient to your parents.

XLIII. FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD—RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

RULE 19.—A Relative agrees with its antecedent in Person, Number, and Gender.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 43, Relative Pronouns, and the Indicative of *audio*. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *audio* in the Indicative. 3. Conjugate *punio* in the Indicative.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

audis.	audivisti.	audivistis.	audimus.	audiebas.
audiam.	audiveram.	audiemus.	audient.	audiveris.
auditis.	audiveritis.	audiebatis.	audiunt.	audietis.

2. Give the Latin for—

The king who rules. The queen whose daughters you see.
The master that I obey. The friend whom we love.

3. Translate the same with the antecedent in the Plural.

C

1. Judex improbos puniat. 2. Romani urbes muniverunt. 3. Mors vitam nostram finiet. 4. Milites castra custodiebant. 5. Pater mortuum filium sepelivit. 6. Manus captivorum vinciebant. 7. Flores vere aperient. 8. Pax bellum mox finiverit. 9. Servi urbis portas aperuerunt. 10. Magister, qui nos docet, pigros discipulos punit. 11. Discipuli, quos docebam, opus finiverunt. 12. Canis, quem mihi dedisti, domum meam custodit. 13. Galli, quos Caesar vicit, castra sua nunquam muniverunt. 14. Animal, quod occidisti, mox sepeliam.

D

1. He will soon come, my son. 2. I opened the gate for you. 3. Your sister has come already. 4. I have slept well. 5. We have buried the body. 6. He had bound my hands. 7. I shall punish the lazy boys. 8. You will soon have finished. 9. I had already finished. 10. We will-keep-guard for you. 11. Caesar, to whom they gave hostages, has finished the war. 12. The general, whose soldiers are bravest, will conquer. 13. The enemy, whom we conquered, have opened their gates. 14. The shepherd was sleeping while his dog kept guard.

XLIV. FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Active Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD—INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Obs.—There are two forms of the Interrogative Pronoun:—(a) When used *with* a Substantive; (b) *without* a Substantive. (a) is in form the same as the Relative Pronoun; (b) is also the same as the Relative in the Plural, but in the Singular takes *quis* for *qui*, and *quid* for *quod*.

A

Learn Vocabularies 43 and 44, and the Conjunctive of *audio*. 2. Write out and learn the endings of *audio* in the Conjunctive. 3. Conjugate *punio* in the Conjunctive. 4. Write out the two forms of the Interrogative Pronoun in full.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—
 audiat. audires. audiremus. audiretis. audies.
 audiat. audiveris. audiverimus. audiverim. audietis.
 audiret. audivisset. audiamus. audivissem. audiam.

2. Say off the *plural* of—

cui, quo, quid, quā, cujus, quis, qui, quod, quem.

Say off the *singular* of—

quorum, quas, quibus, quarum, quos, qui, quae (*neut.*).

3. Put the right form of the Interrogative Pronoun before—
 animal, animalia, hominum, reginas, rege, regis.

C

1. Caesar vēnit ut castra muniat. 2. Caesar vēnit ut castra muniret. 3. Sacerdos veniet ut templi portas aperiat. 4. Barbari Caesarem oraverunt ut mortuos suos sepelirent. 5. Judicem rogemus ut improbos servos puniat. 6. Sapientes parentes curabunt ut liberos suos bene erudiant. 7. Equitatus hostium vēnit ut iter militum nostrorum impediret. 8. Quis filium meum erudiet? 9. Qui magister filiam meam docebo? 10. Cujus equum ibi habes? 11. Cui puero librum dedisti?

D

1. To whom did you give the book? 2. What did you write?
 3. Of whom have you written? 4. What (things) did you hear?
 5. Whom did you see? 6. What did you see? 7. What animal did you see? 8. The slave comes to open the gate. 9. I will ask the priest (*ut*) to open the gates of the temple. 10. Let us entreat the king (*ut*) to finish the war. 11. I will ask your father to punish you.

XLV. FOURTH CONJUGATION—Active Voice.

ALL THE MOODS—PREPOSITIONS.

NOTE.—The following Prepositions govern the Accusative—

ad	to.	contra	against.	post	after.
ante	before.	propter	on account of.	trans	across.

Obs.—“In” meaning *in* governs the Ablative; “in” meaning *into* governs the Accusative.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 43–45, and the verb *Audio*. 2. Write out the Imperative of *scio* and *erudio*, and the “Verb Infinite” of the same. 3. Write out the 1st Person Singular of all the Tenses formed from the Perfect of *vincio*, *venio*, *aperio*. 4. Translate—He is in the garden; He comes into the garden.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

audi.	auditum.	audiens.	auditurus.	audientia.
audito.	auditote.	audiendi.	audiendo.	audiunta.
audire.	audivisse.	auditu.	audite.	audiendum.

2. Say off the Gerund (Acc. and Gen.) of—

punio, sepelio, munio, vincio, dormio, aperio, venio.

3. Give orally the Supine and Future Participle of the same Verbs.

C

1. Rex poetam rogavit ut filium suum erudiret. 2. Pater meus scit multas res quas ego nescio. 3. “Scito,” inquit, “amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.” 4. Magistri mentes discipulorum diligenter erudiunt. 5. Galli legatos ad Caesarem de pace miserunt. 6. Germani trans Rhenum in Galliam venerant. 7. Romani e Gallia trans mare in Britanniam venerunt. 8. Nullus ducum Romanorum ante Caesarem in Britanniam venit. 9. Multi leges sanitatis nesciunt et contra naturam vivunt. 10. Cives propter hostium victoriam urbis portas aperuerunt.

D

1. They asked after the battle (*ut*) to bury the dead. 2. We have two ears that we may hear easily. 3. We read many books that we may know many things. 4. Our cavalry will check the enemy's infantry. 5. Hannibal led his forces out of Spain into Italy. 6. Caesar was ignorant of the manners of the Britons. 7. The nightingale will come across the sea before summer. 8. Ambassadors came from Britain to Caesar concerning hostages.

XLVI. ORAL EXERCISES.—Active Voice.

A

1. Look at the Table of Verbs (p. 33), and give in order the 2d Person Singular throughout. 2. Do the same with the 3d Person Singular, and so on with the remaining parts. 3. Say the principal parts of the following Verbs, with their meanings :—

oro.	caveo.	jubeo.	mitto.	vivo.	vinco.
sto.	doceo.	tego.	lego.	pingo.	vincio.
do.	teneo.	defendo.	edo.	posco.	punio.
domo.	video.	occido.	emo.	disco.	venio.
taceo.	deleo.	scribo.	peto.	dico.	scio.
terreo.	fleo.	claudio.	pono.	pasco.	aperio.

B

1. Say the 1st and 2d Person Singular of the Future Indicative and Present Subjunctive of these Verbs. 2. Say the Present Infinitive, Present Imperative, and Imperfect Subjunctive of the same. 3. Give the Present Participle and Gerund (Acc. and Gen.) of the same.

C

1. Say the 1st and 2d Person Singular of the Perfect Indicative and Perfect Subjunctive of the above Verbs. 2. Say the Perfect Infinitive of the same. 3. Give the Supine and Future Participle of the same.

D

Read off the English of—

1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
orem.	cavetis.	pones.	vinciam.
orares.	cavete.	ponas.	vinciretis.
orabas.	cavisse.	poneres.	vinxisti.
stans.	visurus.	petivimus.	vēnitis.
standi.	vide.	petiturus.	vēnistis.
statu.	videns.	petendi.	vēnietis.
dabis.	doceatis.	pingis.	aperuit.
dedisti.	doceto.	pingetis.	aperuisse.
demus.	docuisti.	picturus.	aperturus.
domas.	deleteretis.	vicistis.	scito.
domabitis.	delebunt.	vincemus.	sciens.
domuisses.	delevistis.	vincamus.	sciendo.

XLVII. ORAL EXERCISES.—Pronouns.

PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Put the right Personal Pronouns before these Verbs :—
amas, amatis, amem, amavisti, monuistis, monui.

2. Give the Plural and name the Case of *mei, me* (abl.), *mihi, tui, tibi, tu, te* (acc.).

3. Give the Latin for—He is mindful of himself ; They are mindful of themselves ; She speaks to herself ; They praise themselves ; He speaks for himself.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Put the right form of *hic* before the following Nouns—

<i>Masculine.</i>		<i>Feminine.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
regis.	colore.	lex.	matrum.	capitis.	nominis.
rege.	colorem.	legis.	matribus.	caput.	nomini.
regum.	coloris.	legem.	matre.	capita.	nomine.
regibus.	colori.	leges (acc.).	matrem.	capite.	nominibus.

2. Do similarly with *ille* and *is*.

3. Decline together—

is vir.	hic puer.	ille miles.
ea femina.	haec puella.	illa hasta.
id flumen.	hoc opus.	illud scutum.

4. Give the Plural, naming the Gender and Case, of—

(a) *is, id, ejus, ei, eam, eā, eo, eum.*

(b) *haec, hunc, hoc* (acc.), *hoc* (abl.), *hujus, hanc, huic.*

(c) *illud, illam, illius, illo, illum, illa, ille, illi.*

RELATIVE AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. Give the singular of—

quorum, quas, qui, quibus (dat.), *quæ* (neut.), *quæ* (fem.).

2. Put the right form of the Interrogative before—

liber, iter, navium, gladio, itineribus, maria, filia.

3. Turn into Latin at sight—

The king who . . . The queen who . . . The judge to whom . . .
 The judges of whom . . . The maiden of whom . . . The generals
 whom . . . The bees of which . . . The birds which (acc.) . . .
 The birds which (nom.) . . . The rivers by which . . . Whom do
 you love ? To whom do you give this ? Whose dog is this ?

XLVIII. FORMATION OF THE PASSIVE VOICE.

I. PRESENT-STEM TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE MOODS.

The Passive Voice in these Moods and Tenses may be derived from the corresponding parts of the Active Voice ; thus—

1st Person.—Change final *o* into *or*, and final *m* or *s* into *r*.

2d Person.—Change final *s* into *ris* in the *Singular*, and *tis* into *mini* in the *Plural*.

3d Person.—Add *ur*.

NOTE.—If the 2d Person Singular ends in *ts*, then *ts* must be changed into *ëris* ; thus, *amabis* becomes *amabëris*, *monebis* becomes *monebëris*, and *regis* becomes *regëris*. These are the *only* instances.

The Verb *Amo* is here given in illustration of these rules—

INDICATIVE						CONJUNCTIVE			
PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.		FUTURE.		PRESENT.		IMPERFECT.	
Active.	Pass.	Active.	Passive.	Active.	Passive.	Active.	Pass.	Active.	Passive.
am-o	-or	am-abam	-abar	am-abo	-abor	am-em	-er	am-arein	-arer
-as	-aris	-abas	-abaris	-abis	-aberis	-es	-eris	-ares	-areris
-at	-atur	-abat	-abatur	-abit	-abitur	-et	-etur	-aret	-aretur
-amus	-amur	-abamus	-abamur	-abimus	-abimur	-emus	-emur	-aremus	-aremur
-atis	-amini	-abatis	-abamini	-abitis	-abimini	-etis	-emini	-aretis	-aremini
-ant	-antur	-abant	-abantur	-abunt	-abuntur	-ent	-entur	-arent	-arentur

II. PERFECT TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE AND CONJUNCTIVE.

These Tenses in the Passive Voice are composed of the *Perfect Participle* and the Verb *Sum*. This Participle is declined like *bonus*, and agrees with its Substantive in Number, Gender, and Case ; thus—

SINGULAR,	{	Puer laudatus est, . . .	The boy	}	<i>has been praised.</i>
		Puella laudata est, . . .	The girl		
		Opus laudatum est, . . .	The work		
PLURAL,	{	Pueri laudati sunt, . . .	The boys	}	<i>have been praised.</i>
		Puellae laudatae sunt, . . .	The girls		
		Opera laudata sunt, . . .	The works		

XLIX. ORAL EXERCISES.—Passive Voice.

ON DERIVING THE PASSIVE FROM THE ACTIVE.

A

1. Turn to the Active Voice of the Verb *Moneo*, and by means of the Rules on the foregoing page *read off* the Passive in the Present-Stem Tenses of the Indicative. 2. Proceed similarly with *Rego* and *Audio* in the Conjunctive.

B

Give the English of the following Verbs, and the corresponding Passive in Latin :—

1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
oramus.	viderem.	mittes.	punias.
orabas.	videretis.	mittetis.	punies.
orabit.	videbamus.	mittebamus.	punio.
orem.	videtis.	mittamus.	puniebam.
oretis.	videbimus.	mitteremus.	puniemus.
oremus.	videbīs.	mittitis.	puniretis.

C

1. Give the Supine and Perfect Participle of the following :—*oro, doceo, mitto, punio, domo, jubeo, pingo, vinco*. 2. Say off the 1st Person, Singular and Plural, of the Perfect Indicative Passive of the same Verbs. 3. Give the 3d Person, Singular and Plural, of the same—using *puer, pueri*, respectively as the Nominative. 4. Proceed similarly with *puella, puellae*, as the Nominative.

D

Turn the following into Latin, and give the corresponding Passive ; thus, He loves, *amat* ; Passive, *amatur*.

he loves.	I advise.	thou rulest.
he will love.	I will advise.	thou wilt rule.
he may love.	I may advise.	thou mayst rule.
he might love.	I might advise.	thou mightst rule.
they love.	they advise.	you rule.
they will love.	they will advise.	you will rule.
they may love.	they may advise.	you may rule.
they might love.	they might advise.	you might rule.

L. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

RULE 20.—The Ablative of the *living agent* is governed by *a* or *ab*; but the Ablative of *instrument* is used without a Preposition; as, Miles **a** Tito vulneratus est, *The soldier was wounded by Titus*; Miles **sagittā** vulneratus est, *The soldier was wounded by an arrow*.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 52, and revise Vocabularies 30–32 and the Indicative of *amor*. 2. Conjugate *laudo* in the Indicative Passive. 3. Write out the 3d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the Tenses of the Indicative Passive of—*orno, do, porto, and domo*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

amaris.	amatus es.	amamur.	amati estis.
amabatur.	amati eramus.	amabamini.	amatus eras.
amabimur.	amati eritis.	amabimini.	amati sumus.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. Victimae floribus ornatae sunt. 9. Hostes a nostris mox fugabuntur. 3. Nihil mihi datum est. 4. Agri ab agricolis arantur. 5. A reginā laudatus es. 6. A rege laudati estis. 7. Onera a servis portabantur. 8. Via nobis monstrata erit. 9. Via a nobis monstrabitur. 10. Oppida nostra ab hostium copiis oppugnabuntur. 11. Cibus militibus paratus erat. 12. Cibus a militibus parabitur. 13. Servi a dominis suis liberabuntur. 14. Equus splendidus ab Alexandro domitus est. 15. Is equus *Bucephalus* appellatus est.

D

1. Two consuls were created. 2. Many will be wounded. 3. Two great towns were stormed by Titus. 4. Troy was-taken-by-storm. 5. The consul was wounded with a sword by an enemy. 6. A fleet will be immediately prepared. 7. Many are wounded in the battle. 8. Many temples had been built by Numa. 9. A fable was related by Menenius, and the people conciliated.

LI. FIRST CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 21.—**Ne**, meaning *lest*, or *that not*, is followed by the Subjunctive.

A

1. Learn Vocabularies 52 and 53, and revise Vocabularies 32 and 33 and the Conjunctive of *amor*. 2. Conjugate *laudo* in the Conjunctive Passive. 3. Write out the 3d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Conjunctive Passive of—*orno*, *do*, *porto*, and *domo*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

amer.	amatus sis.	amemini.	ameris.
amareris.	amati essemus.	amaremur.	amarentur.
amatus sit.	amaremini.	amati sitis.	amati essetis.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

3. Say off the following Verbs in the Passive form—

ames.	amaveris.	amarem.	amaverimus.	amares.
amet.	amavisset.	amarent.	amavissetis.	amaremus.

C

1. Fortiter pugnate, servi, ut post proelium liberemini. 2. Multi alios laudant ut ab aliis laudentur. 3. Cave, amice, ne sagittis barbarorum vulnereris. 4. Vigilate, nautae, ut navis servetur. 5. Omnes cives armati sunt ne urbs oppugnaretur. 6. Agricolaе strenue laborant ut agri ante hiemem arentur. 7. Cincinnatus dictator creatus est ut civitas servaretur. 8. Barbari tam acriter pugnabant ut castra nostra fere expugnata sint. 9. Marius tam felix in bello fuit ut iterum consul creatus sit.

D

1. The boy praised his friend that by his friend he might be praised. 2. The soldiers kept-watch lest the camp should be attacked. 3. Citizens, get-ready your arms lest the city be attacked. 4. Our (men) fought so vigorously that the enemy's camp was-carried-by-assault. 5. Let the victims be decked with flowers. 6. Numa was so renowned that he was created king. 7. Let the fleet be-got-ready immediately.

LII. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

Obs.—Nouns ending in *s* preceded by a consonant are generally Feminine, but the following are Masculine:—

Dens, a tooth, and mons, a mountain,
Pons, a bridge, and fons, a fountain.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 54, and revise Vocabularies 35–37 and the Indicative of *moneor*. 2. Conjugate *doceo* in the Indicative Passive. 3. Write out the 2d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Indicative Passive of—*terreo*, *video*, *jubeo*, and *teneo*. 4. Parse *videris*, *videtur*, *videbor*, *visi erunt*, and *videbanur*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

moneris.	monebor.	moniti sumus.	monemini.
monebar.	monitus es.	monitus eras.	moniti erimus.
monebatur.	monebimur.	monebuntur.	monebaris.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

3. Say off the following Verbs in the Passive form—

mones.	monebam.	monui.	monebimus.	monetis.
monet.	monebo.	monueras.	monebamus.	monuero.

C

1. Equi a lupis terrentur. 2. Reus a iudice monebitur. 3. Milites in hoc agro cras exercebuntur. 4. Carthago, urbs florentissima, a Romanis deleta est. 5. Ego hodie legere doceor et tu cras scribere doceberis. 6. Barbari obsides dare jussi sunt. 7. Severi domini a servis maxime timentur. 8. Naves Persarum in portu heri visae sunt. 9. Altus mons a copiis nostris tenebatur. 10. Pontes a civibus contra hostes tenti sunt. 11. Multi fontes in hac urbe olim visi sunt. 12. Servus equos exercere jussus erat.

D

1. Our horses were exercised yesterday. 2. Dogs have sharp teeth; they are feared by sheep and lambs. 3. Sailors are not very-greatly terrified at (by) the dangers of the sea. 4. Against this danger you had been warned. 5. The boys were taught to-be-silent. 6. Nero was very-greatly feared (impf.) by all the Romans. 7. The bridges of the city were completely destroyed. 8. Both wine and water were quickly supplied.

LIII. SECOND CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 22.—**Quin**, *that*, or *but that*, is used with the Subjunctive after words expressing doubt; as, *e.g.* *Non dubito, I do not doubt; Non est dubium, It is not doubtful, or There is no doubt.*

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 55, and revise once more Vocabularies 35–37 and the Conjunctive of *monere*. 2. Conjugate *doceo* in the Conjunctive Passive. 3. Write out the 2d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Conjunctive Passive of—*terreo, video, jubeo, and teneo*. 4. Parse *videar, videreris, visus sit, visi essemus, and videremur*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

monearis.	monitus sim.	moneremini.	monereris.
moneremur.	monerer.	moniti simus.	moneamini.
monentur.	moniti sint.	moniti essetis.	monitus essetis.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. Pater curabat ut filius bene doceretur. 2. Bona mater curabit ut filiae linguam coercere doceantur. 3. Si hostes urbem intravissent, omnes cives maxime territi essent. 4. Titus rogavit ut cibus exercitui cito praeberetur. 5. Brute, equitatus strenue exerceatur. 6. Dictator milites jacere jubet ne ab hostibus videantur. 7. Non dubito quin tota urbs regis adventu mota sit. 8. Non est dubium quin omnes cives reginae adventu moti sint. 9. Nemo dubitabat quin mons a nostris tentus esset.

D

1. I will ask that food may be supplied to you at once. 2. The multitude of the barbarians was so great that our (men) were very greatly terrified. 3. Nobody doubts that you have been well taught. 4. You had been warned, but you did not obey. 5. Brave men will not be easily alarmed. 6. If you had been injured, there is no doubt your friends would have wept. 7. Let us not be alarmed, citizens.

LIV. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD USED INTERROGATIVELY.

Obs.—**Nē** appended to a word (usually the first word of the sentence) is a sign of interrogation; as, *Scribitne Cato? Is Cato writing? Nonne scribit? Is he not writing?*

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 56, and revise Vocabularies 38 and 39 and the Indicative of *regor*. 2. Conjugate *pingo* in the Indicative Passive. 3. Write out the 1st Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Indicative Passive of—*duco, mitto, vinco, and defendo*. 4. Parse *tegēris, tegimini, tegēris, and tecti sumus*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

regebar.	regēris.	rectus eras.	reguntur.
regetur.	regimini.	recti erimus.	regebaris.
regebris.	regentur.	regebamini.	recti eramus.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. *Haec pulchra tabula a fratre meo picta est.* 2. *Victoris caput coronā cingetur.* 3. *Estne soror tua caeca? Nonne a cane ducitur?* 4. *Mortuum domini corpus pallio tectum erat.* 5. *Nonne oppidum fortiter defendebatur?* 6. *Legati missi sunt ut pacem orarent.* 7. *Naves ventibus et fluctibus frangentur.* 8. *Gallus quidam a Manlio occisus est.* 9. *Nonne Graecia a Persis olim invasa est?* 10. *Ab amicis nostris defendemur.* 11. *Ad senatum post proelium missi sumus ut pacem proponeremus.*

D

1. Was not Rome formerly surrounded by high walls? 2. Were the gates of the town broken by the enemy? 3. The gates of the city will be shut before night. 4. Hostages were sent to Caesar. 5. We shall not all be killed in the battle. 6. Many ships had been sent across the sea. 7. Many beautiful pictures are painted for the king.

LV. THIRD CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- Obs.*—In summo monte = *On the top of the mountain.*
 In medio flumine = *In the middle of the stream.*
 In extremo ponte = *At the end of the bridge.*

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 57, and revise Vocabularies 39 and 40 and the Conjunctive of *regor*. 2. Conjugate *pingo* in the Conjunctive Passive. 3. Write out the 1st Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Conjunctive Passive of — *mitto*, *vinco*, *corrigo*, and *pono*. 4. Parse *ponamur*, *poneretur*, *positi essent*, and *ponamini*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

regerer.	regar.	regaris.	regamur.
rectus sis.	regereris.	regeremur.	regeremini.
rectus esset.	recti sitis.	recti essetis.	recti essent.

2. Turn the following Verbs into the Passive form—

regas.	regerem.	rexerim.	regamus.	rexissem.
regeret.	regatis.	rexisses.	regeretis.	rexerint.

C

1. *Acies in media planitie instructa est ne subito oppugnaretur.*
 2. *Nidus in summa arbore constructus est ne destrueretur.* 3. *Castra sub monte posita sunt ne cingerentur.* 4. *Non est dubium quin legati ad Senatum missi sint.* 5. *Fortiter pugnemus ut hostes vincantur.* 6. *Nostri milites tam acriter pugnauerunt ut hostes victi sint.* 7. *Nemo dubitabat quin pax post proelium proponeretur.* 8. *In eo proelio Britanni tam acriter pugnauerunt ut magna pars hostium occisa sit.* 9. *In summis Alpibus tantum est frigus ut nix ibi semper maneat.*

D

1. There is no doubt that the nest has been destroyed. 2. Who doubts that bread is eaten by all? 3. Let the camp be pitched at-the-foot (*sub*) of the mountain. 4. Nobody doubts that peace will-be-sought after the battle. 5. The two armies engaged-in battle yesterday. 6. A nest is built in the top of that oak. 7. Let me read the letter. 8. The tower at the end of the bridge was destroyed.

LVI. FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

Obs.—In *antequam* and *priusquam*, *before that*, *quam* is often separated from the rest of the word.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 58, and revise Vocabularies 43 and 44 and the Indicative of *audior*. 2. Conjugate *punio* in the Indicative Passive. 3. Write out the 3d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Indicative Passive of—*munio*, *aperio*, *finio*, and *vincio*. 4. Parse *sepeliero*, *sepeliebamur*, *sepulti sumus*, *sepeliemini*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

audimur.	auditus es.	audiebamini.	audiemur.
audiebatur.	auditi erunt.	auditi eratis.	audiebaris.
audieris.	audimini.	auditi erimus.	audientur.

2. Turn the following Verbs into the Passive form—

audimus.	audies.	audivi.	auditis.	audiebatis.
audiebas.	audient.	audiveris.	audiunt.	audiemus.

C

1. Ignavi milites a duce cras punientur. 2. Corpora occisorum heri sepulta sunt. 3. Portae urbis hodie aperientur. 4. Punieris, mi fili, nisi taceas. 5. Manus servi vinciebantur. 6. Moenia oppidi a militibus custodiuntur. 7. Litora insulae navibus custodiebantur. 8. Castra nostra non prius munita erant quam barbari venerunt. 9. Romani gravi armorum onere impediabantur. 10. Bellum cum Britannis mox finietur. 11. Ovesne a pastoribus custodiuntur? 12. Roma moenibus munita est. 14. Nonne vox ducis in proelio saepe audita est?

D

1. Will the gates be opened to-day? 2. Were not the hands of the captives bound? 3. You will be punished, boys, to-morrow. 4. The priest is clothed in (with) a white robe. 5. All animals are nourished by God. 6. The Britons used-to-be-clothed (impf.) with the skins of animals. 7. The gates of the city were shut before (that) the enemy came. 8. Where will the body be buried?

LVII. FOURTH CONJUGATION.—Passive Voice.

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

RULE 23.—There are two classes of Questions, Direct and Indirect; the former takes the Indicative, and the latter the Subjunctive Mood.

Direct.—Quis epistolam scripsit?

Who has written the letter?

Indirect.—(Scio) quis eam scripserit.

(I know) who has written it.

Obs.—An Indirect Question always depends on some preceding word or clause.

A

1. Revise Vocabularies 43–45, and the Conjunctive of *audior*. 2. Conjugate *punio* in the Conjunctive Passive. 3. Write out the 3d Person, Singular and Plural, of all the tenses of the Conjunctive Passive of—*erudio*, *sepelio*, *aperio*, and *vincio*. 4. Parse *sepeliaris*, *sepeliremini*, *sepelireris*, and *sepultae essent*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

audiar.

audiamur.

audiremur.

audiaris.

audiretur.

auditus sit.

audiamini.

audirentur.

audiremini.

auditi sitis.

auditi essetis.

auditus esses.

2. Turn these Verbs into the Active form, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. Rogabo quis hanc epistolam miserit. 2. Scio ad quem epistola missa sit. 3. Nescio cujus filia hodie sepulta sit. 4. Captivi orabant ne manus vincirentur. 5. Dux curavit ut castra munirentur. 6. Nonne bonus vir curabit ut liberi sui bene nutriantur? 7. Non dubito quin diligenter eruditus sis. 8. Moenia urbis diligenter custodiantur. 9. Corpora occisorum sub monte sepeliantur. 10. Judex filios suos vinciri jussit. 11. Placuitne Senatui ut portae templi aperirentur?

D

1. Has the general ordered the camp to be fortified? 2. It pleased the general that the camp should be fortified. 3. Who was buried yesterday? 4. I do not know who was buried yesterday. 5. I will ask where the body is buried. 6. The citizens besought the Senate that the war should be finished (inpf.). 7. Will not a good mother take care that her daughters are well trained?

LVIII. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 50-57.*)

THE INDICATIVE MOOD—PASSIVE VOICE.

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 52-55, and the Indicative of *amor*, *moner*, *regor*, and *audior*. 2. Write out and learn the Rules and Observations to Exercises 52-59. 3. Parse *creamini*, *terrebaris*, *ducemur*, and *puniemini*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

<i>amabaris.</i>	<i>moneris.</i>	<i>regēris.</i>	<i>audiemur.</i>
<i>amabimur.</i>	<i>monebamini.</i>	<i>regēris.</i>	<i>audimini.</i>
<i>amamini.</i>	<i>moneberis,</i>	<i>regimini.</i>	<i>audiuntur.</i>
<i>amabuntur.</i>	<i>monentur.</i>	<i>regemur.</i>	<i>audientur.</i>

2. Say off the corresponding Active form of these Verbs, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. Carthago, urbs florentissima, a duce Romano deleta est. 2. Nonne rex sagittā vulneratur? 3. Acies in medio monte instructa est. 4. Darius, rex Persiae, ab Alexandro Magno victus est. 5. Duae turres in extremo ponte construuntur. 6. Nautae maris periculis non facile terrentur. 7. Saepe contra eum monitus eras. 8. Pons ab Horatio fortiter tenebatur. 9. Barbari cum magna pernicie fugati sunt. 10. Obsidum manus non vinciuntur. 11. Graecia ab ingenti Persarum multitudine invasa est. 12. Legati ad Senatum de pace mittuntur. 13. Tota urbs adventu regis movebitur. 14. Nonne Caesar de morte sua monitus est?

D

1. Ambassadors were sent to Camillus, and he was created dictator. 2. Very-many Gauls were slain in battle with the Romans. 3. The state will be preserved by the wisdom of the Senate. 4. The tower at the end of the bridge was destroyed by the river. 5. The town will be soon attacked by our troops. 6. The mountain is held by the enemy. 7. Our camp was nearly surrounded. 8. Will the bodies of the slain be buried to-day? 9. The march of our infantry will be impeded by the enemy.

LIX. RECAPITULATORY. (*Exercises 50-57.*)

THE CONJUNCTIVE MOOD—PASSIVE VOICE.

A

1. Learn once more Vocabularies 56-58, and the Conjunctive of *amor*, *moneor*, *regor*, and *audior*. 2. Write out and learn perfectly the rules for deriving the Passive from the Active. 3. Parse *creeris*, *terrermur*, *ducamini*, and *punitae sint*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

<i>ameris.</i>	<i>monear.</i>	<i>regaris.</i>	<i>audireris.</i>
<i>amaretur.</i>	<i>monereris.</i>	<i>regeremur.</i>	<i>audiamur.</i>
<i>amemini.</i>	<i>moneamini.</i>	<i>regamini.</i>	<i>audiaris.</i>
<i>amareris.</i>	<i>monerentur.</i>	<i>regantur.</i>	<i>audiremur.</i>

2. Say off the corresponding Active form of these Verbs, giving the meaning in English.

C

1. Cave, liberi, ne puniamini. 2. Cives arma parant ne urbs oppugnetur. 3. Arma parentur et urbis portae claudantur. 4. Nostri fortiter pugnaverunt ne castra expugnarentur. 5. Caesari placuit ut castra statim munirentur. 6. Pastorem rogabo ubi corpora occisorum sepulta sint. 7. Quis dubitat quin Roma altis moenibus cincta sit. 8. Nemo dubitabat quin pons a nostris teneretur. 9. Nescimus a quo sacerdos occisus sit. 10. Si rex venisset, tota urbs mota esset. 11. Nidus destrueretur, si avis eum in hac arbore construxisset. 12. Dux prius vulneratus est quam hostes victi sunt. 13. Omnes scimus a quo mundus creatus sit.

D

1. Your good mother will take care that you are taught well. 2. The hostages begged that food should be supplied to them. 3. There is no doubt that the enemy have been beaten. 4. Who doubts that the mountain is held by our troops? 5. The camp was fortified after the victory in case (lest) it should be attacked. 6. I asked by whom the battle had been seen. 7. Nobody doubts that ambassadors have been sent to the Senate. 8. A good father will take care that his children are well fed and clothed.

LX. VERB INFINITE.—Participles.

A

There are three Participles besides Gerundives :—

1. *Present Active*, formed by adding—(i.) *ans*, (ii.) *ens*, (iii.) *ens*, (iv.) *iens*, to the root of the Present Indicative.
2. *Future Active*, formed by changing the final *m* of the Supine into *rus*.
3. *Perfect Passive*, formed by changing the final *m* of the Supine into *s*.

Obs.—A Participle, being a kind of Verbal Adjective, must agree with its Substantive in Number, Gender, and Case ; thus, *Regem regentem, Rex recturus, Regina rectura*.

B

1. Decline throughout—*puer amans ; puer amaturus*.
2. Proceed similarly with *puella*.
3. Say off the three Participles (after naming the principal parts) of—

muto.	domo.	teneo.	duco.	mitto.	punio.
do.	doceo.	deleo.	occido.	scribo.	aperio.

4. Give the three Participles of *laudo* in agreement with—
(1) *rex*, (2) *regibus*, (3) *reginarum*, (4) *reginas*.

C

1. *Agricolae arantes*. 2. *Agri arati*. 3. *Lupus agnum terrens*.
4. *Nautae fabulas narrantes*. 5. *Discipulus legere discens*. 6. *Magistri discipulos docturi*. 7. *Servus portas clausurus*. 8. *Femina portas clausura*. 9. *Urbs expugnata*. 10. *Naves fluctibus fractae*. 11. *Hostes victi*. 12. *Nostri milites victuri*. 13. *Oppidum moenibus cinctum*. 14. *Oppida moenibus cinctura*.

D

1. A nest having been built. 2. A bird about to build. 3. Pictures well painted. 4. The general going to send. 5. The Britons fighting for their country. 6. Animals about to sleep. 7. The camp quickly fortified. 8. Nothing broken. 9. Slaves set free. 10. Many slain. 11. Animals sleeping. 12. Scholars reading (acc.).

E

I.XI. VERB INFINITE—(continued).

INFINITIVE MOOD.

There are three Tenses of the Infinitive Mood in each Voice—Present, Perfect, and Future. The *Future* Participle helps to form the *Future* Infinitive Active, and the *Perfect* Participle to form the *Perfect* Infinitive Passive.

Conj.	ACTIVE VOICE.			PASSIVE VOICE.		
	Present.	Perfect.	Future.	Present.	Perfect.	Future.
1	am -āre	amav-isse	amatūrus esse	am -ārī	amātus esse	amātum iri
2	mon-ēre	monu-isse	monitūrus esse	mon-ērī	monitus esse	monitum iri
3	reg -ēre	rex -isse	rectūrus esse	reg -ī	rectus esse	rectum iri
4	aud -īre	audiv-isse	auditūrus esse	aud -īrī	auditus esse	auditum iri

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES,

Gerunds and Gerundives are similar in name and form, but in nature are essentially different.

(1) A *Gerund* is a Verbal *Substantive* of the Neuter Gender, but must borrow the Infinitive Mood for its Nominative; it is used only in the Singular.

(2) A *Gerundive* is a Verbal *Adjective*, agreeing with its Substantive in Number, Gender, and Case.

ORAL EXERCISE.

1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
muto.	exerceo.	duco.	munio.
do.	doceo.	occido.	punio.
servo.	deleo.	mitto.	aperio.
domo.	video.	scribo.	vincio.

1. Read off the three Tenses of the Infinitive Active of these Verbs.
2. Proceed similarly with the Infinitive Passive.
3. Give the Gerunds (Accusative and Genitive) of the same Verbs.
4. Say off the Gerundives of the same.

LXII. DEPONENT VERBS.

RULE 24.—The Future Participle of any Verb may be conjugated with all the Tenses of the Verb *sum*; as, *Amaturus sum, I am about to love*; *Amaturi estis, You are going to love.*

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 64, and what is said of Deponent Verbs in your Latin Grammar. 2. Write out the Indicative of *miror*. 3. Write out the Infinitives and Participles, Active and Passive, of *aro, terreo, duco, and finio.*

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

moraris.	moretur.	moratus.	moratus es.	morare.
moraberis.	morareris.	moraturus.	morati sint.	morantor.
morabatur.	morabor.	morandi.	moratus sim.	morans.

2. Give all the Participles of *moror* in agreement with *virum, pueros, puellis, and periculum.*

C

1. Sacerdotes eos, qui in urbe morabantur, hortati sunt. 2. Feminae in deorum templis precabantur dum homines proeliabantur. 3. Quis dubitat quin Romani Gallorum agros populaturi sint? 4. Venerare Deum et voluptatem aspernare. 5. Graeciae templa maxime admiramur. 6. Amici nostri cras venabuntur; eos comitemur. 7. Britanni cum Romanis fluctibus impeditis proeliantur. 8. Hostes proelio superati montem occupare conaturi sint. 9. Admiramur luscinae vocem et plumas pavonis. 10. Quis dubitat quin Hannibal Alpes superare conatus sit. 11. Brutus Caesarem vulneravisse scitur. 12. Lupus Romulum et Remum nutritvisse dicitur. 13. Romulus Remum occidisse dicitur.

D

1. Boys admire soldiers and their horses. 2. My father encourages me to learn diligently. 3. The Gauls will certainly endeavour to overcome the Germans. 4. You accompanied us yesterday; we will accompany you to-day. 5. Caesar, having encouraged the soldiers, drew-up (his) line-of-battle. 6. Let us admire the wisdom of God. 7. It is (the part) of a good man to reverence God. 8. Saturn is said to have come into Italy. 9. Having laid-waste the fields of the Gauls, the Germans attacked their camp.

LXIII. DEPONENT VERBS—(continued).

RULE 25.—The Future Participle may be used to express a purpose; as, *Puella matrem consultura vēnit*, *The girl comes (about) to consult her mother.*

Obs.—After “to pity,” “remember,” “forget,”

A Genitive Case is usually set.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 65, and revise Vocabulary 64. 2. Write out the Conjunctive of *tueor*. 3. Write out the Infinitives and Participles, Active and Passive, of *laudo*, *exerceo*, *tego*, and *munio*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

<i>mereor.</i>	<i>merearis.</i>	<i>meritus.</i>	<i>meritus est.</i>	<i>merens.</i>
<i>merebor.</i>	<i>mereremur.</i>	<i>meriturus.</i>	<i>meriti sitis.</i>	<i>merendi.</i>
<i>meremur.</i>	<i>mereamini.</i>	<i>meretor.</i>	<i>meritus esse.</i>	<i>mereri.</i>

2. Give all the Participles of *mereor* in agreement with *duce*, *militum*, *discipulos*, and *sororis*.

C

1. *Deus aeternam vitam nobis pollicitus est.* 2. *Sapientis est Deum vereri et venerari.* 3. *Christiani est injuriarum oblivisci.* 4. *Ne beneficiorum obliviscamur.* 5. *Pueri, pauperum misereri discite.* 6. *Titus missus cum equitatu ad castra vēnit.* 7. *Fere omnia animalia prolem tuentur.* 8. *Puer vēnit patrem consulturus.* 9. *Veritus hostium adventum, Titus castra muniri jusserat.* 10. *Tuebimur eos cives quorum agros populati estis.* 11. *Milites, qui ducis salutem tuiti erunt, maximam laudem merebuntur.* 12. *Legati ad Senatum pacem petaturi veniunt.* 13. *Nescimus quis in Italia rector sit.*

D

1. Horatius is said to have slain three wounded brothers. 2. The general exhorted his soldiers to remember their country. 3. A good father will protect his children. 4. It is (the mark) of a good man to pity the miserable. 5. Let us forget injuries, my friends. 6. My master has promised me a reward. 7. I will endeavour to deserve the promised reward. 8. The lieutenants come to the camp (about) to consult Caesar. 9. Soldiers, call-to-mind your wives and children.

LXIV. DEPONENT VERBS—(*concluded*).

Obs. 1.—The Imperfect Tense expresses either a continued action or an habitual one; thus, *Caesar castra muniebat*, *Caesar was fortifying his camp*, or, *Caesar used to fortify his camp*.

Obs. 2.—With *vescor* to *feed*, and *utor* to *use*,
Potior posses, *abutor abuse*,
 With *fungor* *perform*, and *fruor* *enjoy*,
 An Ablative Case be sure to employ.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 66, and revise Vocabularies 64 and 65. 2. Write out the Imperative, Present and Future, of *conor*, *tueor*, *obliscor*, and *potior*. 3. Write out the Gerunds and Participles of *cohortor*, *vereor*, *fruor*, *potior*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

<i>sequēris.</i>	<i>sequer.</i>	<i>secutus.</i>	<i>sequi.</i>	<i>sequens.</i>
<i>sequēris.</i>	<i>sequere.</i>	<i>sequendi.</i>	<i>sequimini.</i>	<i>secutus esse.</i>
<i>sequaris.</i>	<i>sequebar.</i>	<i>secuturus.</i>	<i>sequamini.</i>	<i>secuti sitis.</i>

2. Give all the forms of the Infinitive of—

do, *teneo*, *occido*, *punio*, *miror*, *vereor*, and *obliscor*.

C

1. *Dux proficiscitur, omnis exercitus sequitur.* 2. *Consul ad exercitum profectus, multi cives eum secuti sunt.* 3. *Galba equitatum misit ut copias Gallorum sequeretur.* 4. *Sequimini ducem vestrum, milites.* 5. *Omnium hominum, ut (us) mihi videtur, beatissimus est agricola.* 6. *Britanni ansere et lepore non vesebantur.* 7. *Sapienter utimini tempore.* 8. *Omnes in patria nostra nati libertate fruuntur.* 9. *Navibus Graecorum potiti sumus.* 10. *Brutus, sorore Tarquinii natus, consul creatus est.* 11. *"Eo tempore," inquit agnus, "non natus eram."*

D

1. Let us follow the example of our fathers. 2. The enemy have-gained-possession of the bridge. 3. The general had set out for (*ad*) the army before (that) the messenger had come. 4. Titus set-out with the cavalry, and ordered the infantry to follow. 5. Tullius was born of a noble mother (*abl.*). 6. The Britons used spears and arrows. 7. Always speak the truth, and never tell-a-lie.

LXV. THIRD CONJUGATION IN IO.

Obs. 1.—There are a few Deponents of this class declined like the Passive of *Capio*; as, *patior, morior, egredior, progredior*.

Obs. 2.—The Imperative (2d Person Singular) of *dico, duco*, and *facio* is *dic, duc*, and *fac*.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 67, and revise Vocabularies 65 and 66 and the Verb *capio*. 2. Write out the 1st and 2d Person Singular of *patior* throughout. 3. Write out such parts of the Verb *fugio* as are like the Third Conjugation, omitting the Perfect-Stem Tenses. 4. Write out such parts of the Verb *morior* as are like the Fourth Conjugation, omitting the Perfect-Stem Tenses.

B

1. Say off the 1st and 2d Person Singular throughout the Indicative and Conjunctive of—

facio, rapio, patior, and egredior.

2. Give *orally* the Imperative of—

dico, facio, fugio, and patior.

3. Give the Present Infinitive and the Gerund of—

facio, fugio, patior, potior, and morior.

C

1. *Reges bellum et pacem faciunt.* 2. *Dic mihi ubi corpus canis abjeceris.* 3. *Barbari tela in nostros conjiunt.* 4. *Hostes superati fugere conati sunt.* 5. *Nescimus quid facias.* 6. *Nesciebamus quid faceres.* 7. *Tam terrii sunt hostes ut trans fluvium fugiant.* 8. *Fac iter nobiscum trans mare.* 9. *Duc, amice, ego sequar.* 10. *Ita vivamus ut beate moriamur.* 11. *Nostri impetum in hostes faciunt et multos ex iis interficiunt.* 12. *Consules ex urbe egrediuntur et ad castra nostra progrediuntur.*

D

1. After the war the consuls will return to the city. 2. Many men make journeys into other lands. 3. It is sweet to die for (one's) country. 4. Friends, let us die for our wives and children. 5. Great fishes seize-upon small (ones). 6. Who doubts that the town is taken? 7. Tell us where the enemy have fled. 8. The city is taken; the citizens flee, and the soldiers are-carrying-off their goods. 9. The consul having cheered-on the cavalry returned to the infantry.

LXVI. ANOMALOUS VERBS.

ON POSSUM, VOLO, AND NOLO.

RULE 26.—The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the Dative. They are conjugated like *Sum*, but *prosum* takes *d* before *e*.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 68, and how to decline *possum*, *volo*, and *nolo*.
2. Conjugate *prosum* in the Present-Stem Tenses.
3. Parse *vultis*, *velitis*, *vellemus*, *nonvis*, *poterunt*, *potuerunt*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

potes.	possumus.	vis.	velim.	nolunt.	nolis.
potero.	poteratis.	vultis.	vellemus.	noles.	nolles.
potui.	potuimus.	volam.	velimus.	nolui.	nolitis.

2. Say off the meaning of the Prepositions that are compounded with *Sum*, namely—

ab, ad, de, in, inter, ob, prae, pro, sub, super.

C

1. Galli se defendere contra Romanos non potuerunt.
2. Potestne Deus omnia facere?
3. Non dubito quin Deus omnia facere possit.
4. Naves tenere cursum non possunt.
5. Clari esse omnes non possumus.
6. Titus exercitui praefuit.
7. Canes pastoribus prosunt.
8. Boni est pastoris oves adesse.
9. Nemo dubitat quin nobis prodesse volueris.
10. Nemo dubitabat quin nobis obesse nolles.
11. Si beati esse vultis, peccare nolite.
12. Victis parcere Caesar voluit, Nero noluit.
13. Visne mihi prodesse? Tibi obesse nolo.
14. Non est dubium quin tibi prodesse possim.

D

1. I can paint, my brother can write, (and) we can all read.
2. We are not able to know all (things).
3. All (persons) wish to see Rome.
4. Cassivellaunus was-at-the-head of all the forces of the Britons.
5. Who doubts that we are able to take the city?
6. Every one wished to-be-of-service to us.
7. Titus was unwilling to set-out for (ad) the army.
8. My little brother wishes to walk, but he is not able.
9. To good men friends will not be wanting.
10. We do not know why he is unwilling to stand-by his friend.

LXVII. ANOMALOUS VERBS—(continued).

MALO, FERO, AND FIO.

Obs.—*Alter* is one of two; *alius*, one of a number.

Translate—

alter . . .	alter, the one	. . .	the other.
alius . . .	alius, one	. . .	another.
alii . . .	alii, some	. . .	others.

A

1. Learn Vocabulary 69, and how to conjugate *malo*, *fero*, and *fio*.
2. Write out the Passive of *fero*.
3. Give the Genitive and Dative, in both Numbers, of *alter* and *alius*.
4. Parse *mavult*, *malam*, *tulerim*, *feras*, *fiatis*, *ferte*.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

mavis.	malis.	fers.	ferretis.	fiunt.	fiamus.
males.	malle.	fertis.	feratis.	fient.	fierem.
malui.	malimus.	feretis.	ferte.	fiant.	fiebas.

2. Decline together—*alter liber*; *alius liber*; *altera pluma*; *alia pluma*; *alterum scutum*; *aliud scutum*.

C

1. Alii scribere alii pingere malunt.
2. Quis dubitat quin omnes beate vivere malint?
3. Alii captivos occidere alii liberare volebant.
4. Cato mori quam cedere maluit.
5. Alius amari, alius timeri mavult.
6. Hic puer clarus fiet, ille infamis.
7. Miles multa pericula fert.
8. Nemo fit subito improbus.
9. Ferat criminis poenam.
10. Senectus plurimis prudentiam affert.
11. Milites frumentum ex agris in castra conferebant.
12. Onus, quod patienter fertur, levius fit.
13. Civitatem, quam tueri poterant, perturbare maluerunt.

D

1. Nobody can become good all-at-once.
2. Virtue brings happiness.
3. The days become brighter in summer.
4. Who doubts that the nights become longer in winter?
5. No-one doubts that a farmer undergoes great toil.
6. All sailors undergo many perils.
7. Some prefer to read, others to write.
8. One brother preferred to be serviceable to his country, the other to do it harm.
9. Bear toils patiently, my son.

LXVIII. ANOMALOUS VERBS—(*concluded*).

EO AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

A

RULE 27.—*Ad* (with the Accusative) is the Latin for *to* after a Verb of Motion, and *a* or *ab* (with the Ablative) is the Latin for *from*; but the Preposition is omitted before the name of a town or small island.

Obs.—*In* is used instead of *ad* whenever “to” means *into*.

Ex “ “ *ab* “ “from” “out of.”

MOTION TO.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Ad Caesarem</i> | } <i>iit</i> (<i>went</i>). |
| (2) <i>Romam</i> | |
| (3) <i>In Italiam</i> | |

MOTION FROM.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| (1) <i>A Caesare</i> | } <i>vēnit</i> (<i>came</i>). |
| (2) <i>Romā</i> | |
| (3) <i>Ex Italia</i> | |

Obs.—In all the Perfect Tenses *v* is frequently omitted.

B

1. Read off the English, naming Mood and Tense, of—

<i>ibas.</i>	<i>adiit.</i>	<i>rediam.</i>	<i>obiit.</i>	<i>transirem.</i>	<i>ite.</i>
<i>ibo.</i>	<i>abeunt.</i>	<i>redires.</i>	<i>perimus.</i>	<i>transiturus.</i>	<i>eunto.</i>
<i>ibis.</i>	<i>exit.</i>	<i>redibo.</i>	<i>interibunt.</i>	<i>adeamus.</i>	<i>eundi.</i>

2. Say off the Latin (supplying *iit* or *vēnit*) for—

From the camp.	From Greece.	From Alexander.	To Britain.
To the general.	To Greece.	From Alexandria.	To Capua.
To the army.	From Sparta.	From the Germans.	From Spain.

C

1. *Exercitus ex agris in urbem iit.* 2. *Obsides a Gallis ad Senatum venerunt.* 3. *Consules Romā post hiemem abierunt.* 4. *Multae aves trans mare ante hiemem abibunt.* 5. *Vere redibunt.* 6. *Germani Rhenum transierunt et in Gallorum fines venerunt.* 7. *Pulsi ex Italia in Graeciam eamus.* 8. *Helvetii ex alia civitate in aliam ire volebant.* 9. “*Proficiscamur*” inquit, “*ad bellum, et in proelio cum Gallis obeamus.*” 10. *Cicero navem conscendit in Macedoniam transiturus.* 11. *Quum animi nostri ex corporibus exierint, non interibunt.*

D

1. The general will shortly return to the army. 2. Very-many (persons) wish to go to Rome. 3. Driven from Sparta, they went to Alexandria. 4. The Helvetii begged that they might cross the Rhone. 5. After death the body perishes; the soul will never perish. 6. Who doubts that Hannibal crossed the Alps with an army? 7. Many of the enemy perished in that battle.

LXIX. ADVERBS.

DERIVATION AND COMPARISON.

Adverbs derived from Adjectives of the First or Second Declension end in *e*, and those from Adjectives of the Third Declension generally end in *ter*; as, **pulchre**, *beautifully*, from pulcher; **fortiter**, *bravely*, from fortis.

The Comparatives and Superlatives of Adverbs are similar to those of Adjectives; only the Comparative ends in *us*, and the Superlative in *e*.

ADJECTIVES.			ADVERBS.		
Pos.	Comp.	Super.	Pos.	Comp.	Super.
dignus	dignior	dignissimus	digne	dignius	dignissime
audax	audacior	audacissimus	audacter	audacius	audacissime
pulcher	pulchrior	pulcherrimus	pulchre	pulchrius	pulcherrime
similis	similior	simillimus	similiter	similius	simillime
bonus	melior	optimus	bene	melius	optime
malus	pejor	pessimus	male	pejus†	pessime

ORAL EXERCISE.

1. Read off the English of the following Adjectives, and then compare them—

beatus.	benignus.	verus.	gravis.	mirabilis.	fidelis.
miser.	acer.	aeger.	sapiens.	prudens.	diligens.
splendidus.	timidus.	certus.	velox.	felix.	simplex.

2. Derive Adverbs from these Adjectives, giving their meaning in English.

3. Compare the same Adverbs.

WRITTEN EXERCISE.

1. Always speak kindly. 2. The best scholar does not always write the best. 3. The worthiest scholar always works most diligently. 4. Our soldiers fought more bravely than the enemy. 5. The Britons fought most vigorously. 6. Our general acts very prudently. 7. Titus has acted more wisely than his brother. 8. Who doubts that God rules the world most wisely? 9. This soldier is wounded more seriously than that (one). 10. That horse can run more swiftly than this (one). 11. The Britons used-to-fight more boldly than the Gauls. 12. Elephants are tamed more easily than lions.

LXX. THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

EXPLANATION.

An independent clause, consisting of a Noun and a Participle in agreement with each other in the Ablative Case, is called in Latin the *Ablative Absolute*; as, (1) *Gallis victis*, Caesar rediit, *The Gauls having been conquered*, Caesar returned; (2) *Duce hortante*, milites fortiter pugnant, *The general cheering-on*, the soldiers fight bravely; (3) *Urbe capturā*, cives terrentur, *The city just going to be taken*, the citizens are alarmed.

When a Noun or Adjective is used instead of the Participle in the Absolute Clause, the word *being* must be supplied in English; as, (1) *Cicerone consule*, *Cicero being consul*; (2) *Mortuo Sullā*, *Sulla being dead*.

There are many ways of translating the Ablative Absolute, e.g., *Hoc facto*, tutus eris: (1) *This being done*, you will be safe; (2) *Having done this*, etc.; (3) *After doing this*, etc.; (4) *If you do this*, etc.; (5) *When you have done this*, etc.; (6) *On doing this*, etc.

EXERCISE.

1. Form the Ablative Absolute—

(1.) By using the Perfect Participle of *occido* with

rex.	duces.	hic homo.	is.	timida ovis.
regina.	servi.	haec puella.	qui.	ferox lupus.

(2) By using the Present Participle of *vivo* with the same.

(3) By using *moriturus*, the Future Participle of *mori*, with the same.

2. Translate into English—

1. *Urbe captā*, cives fugerunt. 2. *Equo vulnerato*, dux fugere non poterat. 3. *Navibus fractis*, Romani redire non poterant. 4. *Vastatis omnibus agris*, hostes urbem oppugnant. 5. *Pace factā*, Marius in Italiam rediit. 6. *Helvetii*, Caesare invito, flumen transire non potuerunt. 7. *Cognito Caesaris adventu*, Galli obsides ad eum mittunt. 8. *His rebus auditis*, Germani Rhenum transeunt. 9. *Servus*, abjecto gladio, fugit. 10. *Alpibus superatis*, Hannibal in Italiam venit. 11. *His paratis rebus*, Marius aciem instruxit. 12. *Hieme venturā*, multae aves in alias terras migrant.

LXXI. ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE.

EXPLANATION.

When a simple statement of fact stands as the subject or object of some Verb, it is expressed in Latin by the *Accusative and Infinitive*—the Accusative being used for the Nominative and the Infinitive for the Indicative, *e.g.*—

(1) *Video te adesce* = I see (that) *you are present*.

(2) *Certum est te adesce* = It is certain (that) *you are present*.

In (1) “*te adesce*” is the *object* of the Verb *video*; in (2) it is the *subject* of the Verb *est*.

This construction is accordingly used after verbs of *declaring, perceiving, thinking, knowing, hoping, or believing*; and after such expressions as—*notum est, it is known*; *constat, it is agreed, it is certain*, etc.

RULES FOR TRANSLATING INTO ENGLISH.

In translating the Accusative-and-Infinitive clause into English—

1. Begin with the word *that*.
2. Translate the Accusative by the Nominative.
3. Translate the Infinitive by the corresponding Indicative.
4. Remember that the Latin Infinitive has only one form for the Present and Imperfect Tenses, and one for the Perfect and Pluperfect.

Examples—

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. { | Videt te venire, . . . | <i>He sees that you are coming.</i> |
| | Vidit te venire, . . . | <i>He saw that you were coming.</i> |
| 2. { | Audit te venisse, . . . | <i>He hears that you have come.</i> |
| | Audiit te venisse, . . . | <i>He heard that you had come.</i> |
| 3. | Credit se amari, . . . | <i>He believes that he is loved.</i> |

EXERCISE IN TRANSLATING.

1. *Certum est solem in coelo esse.* 2. *Certum est pisces in mari vivere.* 3. *Audio regem in urbe heri fuisse.* 4. *Scio hostes fugisse.* 5. *Dicitur nos vicisse.* 6. *Multas aves migrare notum est.* 7. *Hannibalem in Italiam venisse constat.* 8. *Scimus Caesarem in Britanniam transiisse.* 9. *Constat Britannos fortiter pugnasse.* 10. *Credo me a te amari.* 11. *Dicitur pontem a nostris teneri.* 12. *Dicit te saepe laudari.* 13. *Te saepe consuli audimus.* 14. *Omnes scimus agricolas arare.* 15. *Quis nescit aves saepe cantare?*

LXXII. ACCUSATIVE AND INFINITIVE—(continued).

RULES FOR TRANSLATING INTO LATIN.

1. When the Infinitive of the Accusative-and-Infinitive clause partly consists of a Participle, the latter agrees with the Accusative in Number, Gender, and Case—

Scio { (1) me amaturum esse.
(2) nos amatu^{ros} esse.
(3) eam amaturam esse.

I know that { (1) I shall love.
(2) we shall love.
(3) she will love.

Scio { (1) me amatum esse.
(2) nos amatos esse.
(3) eam amatam esse.

I know that { (1) I have been loved.
(2) we have been loved.
(3) she has been loved.

2. The Noun or Adjective that follows the Verb "To be" must be put in the Accusative Case when the clause to which either belongs is rendered in Latin by the Accusative and Infinitive—

- (1) It is certain that you are my friend
= *Certum est te amicum meum esse.*
(2) I know that you are faithful
= *Scio te fidelem esse.*

Obs.—In an Accusative-and-Infinitive clause there is often a second Noun in the Accusative Case governed by the Infinitive ; as, *Scimus Romanos Gallos vicisse, We know that the Romans conquered the Gauls.*

EXERCISE IN TRANSLATING.

1. He says that—

I love.	I shall love.	the boy will love.	I am just.
we love.	we shall love.	the girl will love.	she is just.
you loved.	you will love.	the boys will love.	he is just.
they loved.	they will love.	the girls will love.	they are just.

2. We know that—

she is loved.	she has been loved.	she will be loved.
he is loved.	he has been loved.	he will be loved.
they are loved.	they have been loved.	they will be loved.

N.B.—The Pronoun must always be expressed when it occurs in an Accusative-and-Infinitive clause.

VOCABULARIES.

1.

Rōma, f.	.....	Rome.
rēgina, f.	.....	a queen.
cōrōna, f.	.....	a crown.
fēmīna, f.	.....	a woman.
pūella, f.	.....	a girl.
filia, f.	.....	a daughter.
rōsa, f.	.....	a rose.
spīna, f.	.....	a thorn.
āquīla, f.	.....	an eagle.
penna, f.	.....	a feather, a pen.
poēta, m.	.....	a poet.
porta, f.	.....	a gate.

2.

amicus, m.	.....	a friend.
filius, m.	...	a son.
servus, m.	.....	a slave.
equus, m.	.....	a horse.
oculus, m.	.....	an eye.
nāsus, m.	.....	a nose.
hortus, m.	.....	a garden.
mūrus, m.	.....	a wall.
et	.....	and.

3.

minister, tri, m.	.....	a servant.
liber, bri, m.	...	a book.
ager, gri, m.	.....	a field.
aper, pri, m.	.....	a wild boar.
discipulus, i, m.	.....	a scholar.
Deus, i, m.	.....	God.
vita, ae, f.	.....	life.
glōria, ae, f.	.....	glory.

4.

regnum, n.	.....	a kingdom.
oppidum, n.	.....	a town.
templum, n.	.....	a temple.
dōnum, n.	.....	a gift.
bellum, n.	.....	war.
scūtum, n.	.....	a shield.
mētallum, n.	...	a metal.
aurum, n.	.....	gold.
argentum, n.	...	silver.
ferrum, n.	.....	iron.
plumbum, n.	...	lead.

5.

hasta, ae, f.	.....	a spear.
glādius, i, m.	...	a sword.
culter, tri, m.	...	a knife.
taurus, i, m.	.....	a bull.
ēpistōla, ae, f.	...	a letter.
insūla, ae, f.	...	an island.
diligentia, ae, f.	.....	diligence.
vinum, i, n.	...	wine.
Itālia, ae, f.	.....	Italy.

6.

altus, a, um	.....	high.
magnus, a, um	...	great.
parvus, a, um	...	little, small.
longus, a, um	...	long.
lātus, a, um	.....	wide, broad.
mālus, a, um	...	bad, wicked.
cārus, a, um	.....	dear.
acūtus, a, um	...	sharp.
albus, a, um	.....	white.

flāvus, a, um *yellow*.
multus, a, um *many*.
splendidus, a, um *splendid, bright*.
meus, um..... *my*.

7.

tēner, era, erum *tender*.
miser, era, erum *wretched*.
pulcher, chra, chrum *beautiful*.
niger, gra, grum *black*.
ruber, bra, brum..... *red*.
sacer, ora, crum *sacred*.
aeger, gra, grum *sick, ill*.
columba, ae *a dove*.
ala, ae *a wing*.
numerus, i *number*.
verus, a, um..... *true*.

9.

jūdex, icis, m. ... *a judge*.
rex, gis, m. *a king*.
dux, cis, m. *a leader, a general*.
pater, tris, m. ... *a father*.
frater, tris, m. ... *a brother*.
color, oris, m. ... *colour*.
odor, oris, m. ... *odour*.
flos, oris, m. *a flower*.
mos, oris, m. ... *a custom*.
leo, onis, m. *a lion*.
pavo, onis, m. ... *a peacock*.
Jūno, onis, f. ... *Juno*.
miles, itis, m. ... *a soldier*.
comes, itis, c. ... *a companion*.
varius, a, um ... *various*.
validus, a, um ... *strong*.

10.

pēs, pēdis, m. ... *a foot*.
obses, idis, c. ... *a hostage*.
Caesar, āris, m. *Caesar*.
anser, ēris, c. ... *a gander, a goose*.
hōmo, inis, c. *a human being, man*.
jūvenis, is, c. ... *a youth*.

ignis, is, m. *fire*.
lāpis, idis, m. ... *a stone*.
cānis, is, c. *a dog*.
sanguis, inis, m. *blood*.
finis, is, m. *an end*.
rābīdus, a, um... *mad*.
bēnignus, a, um *kind*.
grātus, a, um ... *pleasing, agreeable*.
non *not*.

11.

multitudo, inis, f. *a multitude*.
virgo, inis, f. ... *a maiden*.
māter, tris, f. ... *a mother*.
avis, is, f. *a bird*.
apis, is, f. *a bee*.
ovis, is, f. *a sheep*.
vulpes, is, f. *a fox*.
clādes, is, f. *loss, slaughter*.
mors, tis, f. *death*.
nix, nivis, f. *snow*.
lux, cis, f. *light*.
turris, is, f. *a tower*.
urbs, bis, f. *a city*.
civis, is, c. *a citizen*.
hostis, is, c. *an enemy*.
timidus, a, um... *timid*.

12.

lēgio, ōnis, f. *a legion*.
lex, legis, f. *law*.
pax, pācis, f. *peace*.
nāvis, is, f. *a ship*.
classis, is, f. *a fleet*.
vestis, is, f. *a garment*.
laus, dis, f. *praise*.
imāgo, inis, f. ... *an image*.
soror, ōris, f. ... *a sister*.
pastor, ōris, m. ... *a shepherd*.
civitas, ātis, f. ... *a state*.
tempestas, ātis, f. *a storm*.
nauta, ae, m. ... *a sailor*.
somnus, i, m. ... *sleep*.
clārus, a, um ... *clear, famous, re-*
justus, a, um ... *just*. [knowned.]

mel, mellis, n. ... *honey*.
animal, ālis, n. ... *an animal*.
flumen, flinis, n. ... *a stream, river*.
nōmen, flinis, n. ... *a name*.
cāput, flis, n. ... *a head*.
māre, mārīs, n. ... *the sea*.
īter, ītinēris, n. ... *a journey, march*.
opus, ōris, n. ... *work*.
vulnus, ōris, n. ... *a wound*.
corpus, ōris, n. ... *the body*.
tempus, ōris, n. ... *time*.
mīrus, a, um *wonderful*.
mōlestus, a, um ... *troublesome*.
certus, a, um ... *certain*.
incertus, a, um ... *uncertain*.

arcus, ūs, m. ... *a bow.*
lācus, ūs, m. *a lake.*
grādus, ūs, m. } *a step.*
passus, ūs, m. }
fluctus, ūs, m. ... *a wave.*
portus, ūs, m. ... *a port, a harbour.*
vultus, ūs, m. ... *the look, the coun-*
sēnus, ī, m. . } *tenance.*
sōnitus, ūs, m. } *sound.*
senātus, ūs, m. *senate.*
exercitus, ūs, m. *an army.*
equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*
pēditātus, ūs, m. *infantry.*
dōmus, ūs, f. ... *a house.*
mānus, ūs, f. ... *a hand.*
sēvērus, a, um, .. *severe.*

cornu, us, n..... *a horn.*
genu, us, n. *a knee.*
quercus, us, f. ... *an oak.*
fructus, us, m..... *fruit.*
risus, us, m..... *laughter.*
sensus, us, m. ... *a sense.*
visus, us, m..... *seeing.*
auditus, us, m.... *hearing.*
arbor, ōris, f. ... *a tree.*
pirus, i, f..... *a pear-tree.*

pīrum, i, n. *a pear.*
prūnus, i, f. *a plum-tree.*
prūnum, i, n. ... *a plum.*
duo..... *two.*

spes, ei, f. *hope.*
 acies, ei, f. *edge, line-of-battle.*
 facies, ei, f. *the face, the form.*
 res, ei, f. *a thing.*
 dies, ei, m. or f. *a day.*
 fides, ei, f. *faith, fidelity.*
 planities, ei, f. *a plain.*
 perniciēs, ei, f. *destruction.*
 luna, ae, f. *the moon.*
 sōl, is, m. *the sun.*
 nox, noctis, f. ... *a night.*
 noxiūs, a, um ... *hurtful.*

fortis, e.....	<i>brave, strong.</i>
tristis, e.....	<i>sad.</i>
omnis, e.....	<i>all.</i>
fácilis, e.....	<i>easy.</i>
diffícilis, e	<i>difficult.</i>
dulcis, e	<i>sweet.</i>
mortalis, e	<i>mortal.</i>
immortalis, e ...	<i>immortal.</i>
brévis, e	<i>short.</i>
útilis, e	<i>useful.</i>
grávis, e	<i>heavy, serious.</i>
lévis, e	<i>light, slight.</i>
præmium, i, n.	<i>a reward.</i>
fúror, óris, m. ...	<i>madness.</i>
ánimus, i, m. ...	<i>the mind. the soul.</i>

fērox, ōcis.....	<i>fierce.</i>
vēlox, ōcis.....	<i>swift.</i>
audax, ācis	<i>bold.</i>
fēlix, icis	<i>successful, fortunate, happy.</i>
infēlix, icis.....	<i>unsuccessful, unfortunate, unhappy.</i>
pōtens, tis.....	<i>powerful.</i>

prūdēns, tis *prudent.*
 ingens, tis *immense, huge.*
 sapiēns, tis *wise.*
 mirābilis, e *wonderful.*
 fidēlis, e *faithful.*
 elēphantus, *elephant.*
 sed *but.*

21.

āqua, ae, f. *water.*
 cibus, i, m. *food.*
 āsinus, i, m. *an ass.*
 digitus, i, m. ... *a finger.*
 annus, i, m. *a year.*
 mensis, is, m. ... *a month.*
 simplex, icis *simple.*
 diligēns, tis *diligent.*
 quam *than.*

22.

Britanni, ōrum, m. *Britons, British.*
 similis, e *like.*
 dissimilis, e *unlike.*
 grācilis, e *slender.*
 hūmilis, e *low.*
 cēlēr, ēris, ere ... *swift.*
 ācer, cris, cre ... *sharp, keen.*
 liber, era, erum *free.*
 nullus, a, um ... *no, none.*
 ōs, ōris, n. *mouth.*
 ōs, ossis, n. *bone.*
 pōpulus, m. *a people.*

23.

vēr, vēris, n. *spring.*
 aestas, ātis, f. ... *summer.*
 auctumnus, i, m. *autumn.*
 hiems, ēmis, f. ... *winter.*
 sapiētia, ae, f. ... *wisdom.*
 laus, dis, f. *praise.*
 nihīl, n. (indecl.) *nothing.*
 aut *or.*
 Rōmānus *a Roman.*
 vētus, ēris *old.*
 dives, itis *rich.*

24.

hēri *yesterday.*
 hōdie *to-day.*
 cras *to-morrow.*
 pauper, ēris, *poor.*
 laetus, a, um ... *glad, joyous.*
 fortūna, ae, *fortune.*

25.

semper *always.*
 ōlim *formerly, at one time.*
 diu *long.*
 imprōbus, a, um *wicked.*
 pictor, ōris, m. ... *a painter.*
 ōnus, ēris, n. ... *a weight, a burden.*
 mēmōr, ōris, *mindful.*

26.

pārens, tis, c. *a parent.*
 patria, ae, f. ... *(one's) fatherland.*
 justus, a, um ... *just.*
 aeternus, a, um *eternal.*
 attentus, a, um *attentive.*
 fortiter *bravely.*
 maxīme *very much, very highly.*
 castra, ōrum, n. *a camp.*

29.

stella, ae, f. *a star.*
 caelum, i, n. *the sky.*
 virīdis, e *green.*
 novus, a, um *new.*
 vir,¹ i, m. *a man.*
 virtus, ūtis, f. ... *manliness, virtue.*
 Socrātes, is *Socrates.*
 Britannia, ae ... *Britain.*
 Sicīlia, ae *Sicily.*

30.

āro, āvi, ātum, l *to plough.*
 canto, etc. *to sing.*

¹ *Homo* is a human being (man or woman), *vir* is a man only.

laudo, etc. to praise.
 monstro, etc. ... to point out.
 pāro, etc. to get ready.
 porto, etc. to carry.
 pugno, etc. to fight.
 vasto, etc. to lay waste.
 agricolā, ae, m. a husbandman, a
 farmer.
 terra, ae, f. earth, land.
 luscīnia, ae, f. ... nightingale.
 agnus, i, m. a lamb.
 carmen, inis, n. a song.

31.

cēlo, āvi, ātum, l to conceal.
 fūgo, etc. to put to flight, rout.
 intro, etc. to enter.
 libēro, etc. to set free.
 nāto, etc. to swim.
 opto, etc. to wish, wish-for.
 orno, etc. to deck, adorn.
 ostento, etc. to show, show off.
 spēro, etc. to hope, hope for.
 vōlo, etc. to fly.
 piscis, is, m. a fish.
 aēr, is, m. air.
 plūvia, ae, f. ... rain.
 silva, ae, f. a wood.
 quum. when.

32.

ambūlo, āvi, ātum, l to walk.
 do, dēdi, dātum, l ... to give.
 sto, stēti, stātum, l to stand.
 dōmo, ui, itum, l ... to tame.
 lāboro, āvi, ātum, l to work.
 ōro, etc. to entreat, pray.
 servo, } etc. to keep, preserve.
 conservo, }
 vīgilo, etc. to keep watch.
 arma, ōrum, n. arms.
 castra, ōrum, n. a camp.
 consūl, ūlis, m. a consul.
 ut that.
 si if.
 nisi. unless.
 mi, vocative of meus.

33.

mūto, āvi, ātum, l to change.
 narro, etc. to relate.
 iūdico, etc. to judge.
 vito, etc. to avoid.
 fābula, ae, f. a story.
 coelum, i, n. the sky.
 libēri, ōrum, m. children.
 mōres, um, m. manners, character.
 nēmo, inis, c. ... nobody.
 imprōbus, a, um wicked.
 iūcundus, a, um pleasant.
 dēbilis, e feeble.
 semper always.
 saepe often.

35.

cōerceō, ui, itum, 2 to curb, restrain.
 dēbeo, etc. to owe, ought.
 exerceo, etc. to exercise.
 flōreo, etc. to flourish.
 hābeo, etc. to have, hold.
 mēreo, etc. to deserve.
 mōneo, etc. to warn, advise.
 praebeo, etc. to yield, supply.
 terreo, etc. to terrify, alarm.
 tīmeo, etc. to fear.
 impētus, ūs, m. ... an attack.
 lingua, ae, f. a tongue.
 diu long.
 quia because.
 et . . . et both . . . and.

36.

cāveo, cāvi, cantum, 2 to take heed.
 doceo, cui, ctum, 2 ... to teach.
 jāceo, cui, 2 to lie down.
 tēneo, ui, tentum, 2... to hold.
 vīdeo, vīdi, vīsum, 2... to see.
 āltus, a, ud another.
 ibi there.
 ācriter sharply, vigorously.
 lūpus, i a wolf.
 pastor, ōris, m. ... a shepherd.

37.

nōceo, ul, itum, 2	} <i>with dat.</i>	<i>to injure.</i>
pāreo, etc., 2.....		<i>to obey.</i>
plāceo, etc., 2 ...		<i>to please.</i>
displiceo, etc., 2		<i>to displease.</i>
jūbeo, jussi, jussum, 2		<i>to order.</i>
tāceo, cui, citum, 2 ...		<i>to be silent.</i>
dēleo, ēvi, ētum, 2 ...		<i>to destroy.</i>
fleo, ēvi, ētum, 2		<i>to weep.</i>
pecco, avi, atum, 1 ...		<i>to sin.</i>
sāpiens, entis.....		<i>wise.</i>
stultus, a, um		<i>foolish.</i>
stātīm		<i>immediately.</i>

38.

rēgo, xi, ctum, 3..... *to rule.*
tēgo, xi, ctum, 3 *to cover.*
cingo, nxi, nctum, 3... *to surround,*
encircle.
jungo, nxi, ctum, 3... *to join.*
dico, xi, ctum *to say, tell.*
dūco, xi, ctum, 3..... *to lead.*
struo, xi, ctum, 3 ... *to build.*
instruo, xi, ctum, 3... *to arrange, to*
draw up.
dēfendo, di, sum, 3... *to defend.*
occido, di, sum, 3 ... *to kill.*
claudio, si, sum, 3 ... *to shut.*
scribo, psi, ptum, 3... *to write.*
pingo, nxi, pictum, 3 *to paint.*
tabŭla, ae, f..... *a painting.*
cōpiæ, arum, f. *forces.*
pallium, i, n. *a cloak.*
infidelis, e..... *unfaithful.*

39.

mitto, misi, missum, 3 *to send*.
vinco, vici, victum, 3 *to conquer*.
lĕgo, lĕgi, lectum, 3... *to read*.
pĕto, pĕtĭvi, pĕtĭtum, 3 *to seek*,
beseech.
posco, pōposci, 3 *to demand*.
lĕgātus, i, m. *an ambassador*.
barbārus, i, m. *a barbarian*.
proelĭum, i, n. *a battle*.
dum *while*.

Hannibal, ālis, m. ... *Hannibal*.
Hispania, ae, f. *Spain*.

40.

corrigo, *rexi*, *rectum*, 3 *to correct.*
committo,¹ *isi*, *issum** 3... *to send to-*
 gether.

pōno, *pōsui*, *pōsitum*, 3 *to place.*
impōno, etc., 3..... *to set, put.*
prōpōno, etc., 3 *to propose.*
disco, *didici*, 3..... *to learn.*
ēdo, *ēdi*, *ēsum*, 3..... *to eat.*
vivo, *vixi*, *victum*, 3 *to live.*
Pyrrihus, i, m. *Pyrrihus.*

41.

pasco, pāvi, pastum, 3 to feed.
vīr, vīri, m. a man.
virtus, ūtis, f. ... manliness, virtue.
beātus, a, um blessed.
beāte happily.
nunquam never.
semper always.

43.

audio, īvi, Itum, 4 ... *to hear.*
custōdīo, etc., 4 *to guard.*
dormīo, etc., 4 *to sleep.*
finīo, etc., 4 *to finish.*
mūnīo, etc., 4 *to fortify.*
pūnīo, etc., 4 *to punish.*
sēpēlio, etc., 4 *to bury.*
āperīo, rūi, rtum, 4... *to open.*
vēnīo, vēni, ventum, 4 *to come.*
vincio, vinxi, victum, 4... *to hind.*
vinco, vici, victum, 3 *to conquer.*
piger, gra, grum *lazy.*
captivus, i, 2..... *a captive.*
dum *while.*
jam..... *already.*
mox *soon, shortly.*

¹ Proelium committere, *to engage in battle.*

44.

erūdīo, īvi, itum, 4 *to train, instruct.*
 impēdīo, etc., 4... *to hinder, check.*
 cūro, āvi, ātum, 1 *to take care.*
 mortuus, a, um... *dead.*
 sacerdos, ōtis, c... *priest, priestess.*

45.

scio, īvi, itum, 4... *to know.*
 nescio, etc., 4... *to be ignorant of.*
 inquit (defective)... *he says, he said.*
 ēmo, ēmi, emptum, 3 *to buy.*
 nātūra, ae, f. *nature.*
 victōria, ae, f. *victory.*
 mens, tis, f. *the mind.*
 āmor, ōris, m. *love.*
 sālūtās, ātis, f. *health.*
 auris, is, f. *an ear.*
 nullus, a, um *none, no.*
 facile *easily.*
 diligenter *carefully, diligently.*
 sed *but.*
 Gallus, i, m. *a Gaul.*
 Gallia, ae, f. *Gaul.*
 Germānus, i, m. *a German.*
 Rhēnus, i, m. *the Rhine.*

52.

appello, āvi, ātum, 1 *to call.*
 concilio, etc., 1... *to conciliate.*
 creō, etc., 1... *to create.*
 oppugno, etc., 1 *to storm, attack.*
 expugno, etc., 1 *to take by storm.*
 narro, etc., 1... *to relate.*
 vulnero, etc., 1 *to wound.*
 sagitta, ae, f. ... *an arrow.*
 victima, ae, f. ... *a victim.*
 classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
 Alexander, dri, m. *Alexander.*

53.

armo, āvi, ātum, 1... *to arm.*
 civitas, ātis, f. ... *the state.*
 dictātor, ōris, m. *dictator.*
 acriter *sharply, vigorously.*
 strēnue *busily, actively.*

tam *so.*
 fēre *almost.*
 itērum *a second time.*

54.

agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*
 lūpus, i, m. *a wolf.*
 reus, i, m. *an accused person.*
 pericūlum, i, n. *danger.*
 Persa, ae, m. ... *a Persian.*
 hēri *yesterday.*
 hōdie *to-day.*
 cras *to-morrow.*
 maxime *very greatly.*
 olim *formerly, at one time.*
 omnino *entirely.*

55.

dūbīto, āvi, ātum, 1... *to doubt.*
 mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2... *to move.*
 dūbius, a, um ... *doubtful.*
 tōtus, a, um *whole.*
 tantus, a, um ... *so great.*
 nēmo, īnis, m. ... *nobody.*
 multītūdō, īnis, f. *multitude.*
 adventus, ūs, m. *coming, arrival.*
 cito *quickly.*
 quin *that, but that.*

56.

invādo, si, sum, 3... *to invade.*
 frango, frēgi, fractum, 3 *to break.*
 oppidum, i, n. ... *a town.*
 pallium, i, n. ... *a cloak.*
 victor, ōris, m. ... *a conqueror.*
 ventus, i, m. ... *the wind.*
 fluctus, ūs, m. ... *a wave.*
 caecus, a, um ... *blind.*
 quīdam, quaedam,
 quoddam *a certain one.*
 Manlius, i, m. ... *Manlius.*

57.

construo, xi, ctum, 3 *to build.*
 destruo, xi, ctum, 3... *to destroy.*
 māneo, si, sum, 2... *to remain.*

nīdus, i, m. a nest.
pānis, is, m. bread.
pars, tis, f. a part.
frigus, ōris, n. ... cold.
Alpes, ium, m. the Alps.
summus, a, um highest.
mēdius, a, um ... middle.
extrēmus, a, um outermost.
sūbito suddenly.
Britannus, i, m. a Briton.

58.

nutrio, ivi, itum, 4...to nourish.
vestio, etc., 4...to clothe.
vestis, is, f. a garment.
pellis, is, f. skin.
sacerdos, ōtis, c. priest, priestess.
litus, ōris, n. ... a shore.
ōnus, ōris, n. ... a weight, a load.
moenia, ium, n. walls.
arma, ōrum, n. arms.
ignāvus, a, um inactive, cowardly.
occīsus, a, um ... slain.
ūbi where.
antēquam } before that.
priusquam }

64.

mōror, ātus sum, 1 to delay, retard.
hortor, { etc., 1 } to exhort, cheer
cōhortor, { on, encourage.
mīror, { etc., 1 to admire.
admīror, {
prēcōr, etc., 1 ... to pray.
proelior, etc., 1 to fight, engage in
battle.
pōpūlor, etc., 1 to lay waste.
vērēror, etc., 1 to reverence.
cōmītor, etc., 1 to accompany.
aspēror, etc., 1 to despise.
vērōr, etc., 1 ... to hunt.
supēro, āvi, ātum, 1... to overcome,
to pass over.
occūpo, etc., 1... to take possession,
occupy.

certe certainly.
vox, vōcis voice.

65.

cōnor, ātus sum, 1... to endeavour,
attempt.
pollīceor, itus sum, 2 to promise.
vērēor, itus sum, 2 to revere, fear.
tueor, itus sum, 2 to protect, look
mēreor, itus sum, 2 to deserve. [to.
mīsereor, ēritus and
ertus sum, 2 to pity.
obliscor, oblitus
sum, 3 to forget.
rēmīniscor, —, 3 to call to mind.
consūlo, ui, ultum, 3 to consult.
injūria, ae, f. an injury.
bēnēficiūm, i, n. a benefit.
Christiānus, i, m. ... a Christian.
lēgātus, i, m. an ambassador,
a lieutenant.
prōles, is, f. young, offspring.
uxor, ōris, f. a wife.
sālus, ūtis, f. safety.

66.

vīdeor, vīsus sum, 2 to seem.
vescor, —, 3...to eat, feed.
fungor, ctus sum, 3 to perform,
fruor, frūitus and [discharge.
fructus sum, 3 to enjoy.
ūtor, ūsus sum, 3 ... to use.
nascor, nātus, sum, 3 to be born.
sēquor, sēcūtus sum, 3 to follow.
lōquor, lōcūtus sum, 3 to speak.
prōficiscor, prōfectus
sum, 3 to set out.
pōtior, pōtītus sum, 4 to gain pos-
sessor, mentitus [session of.
sum, 4 to tell a lie.
exemplum, i, n. example.
vērūm, i, n. the truth.
nuntius, i, m. a messenger.
lēpus, ōris, m. a hare.
nōbīlis, e noble.

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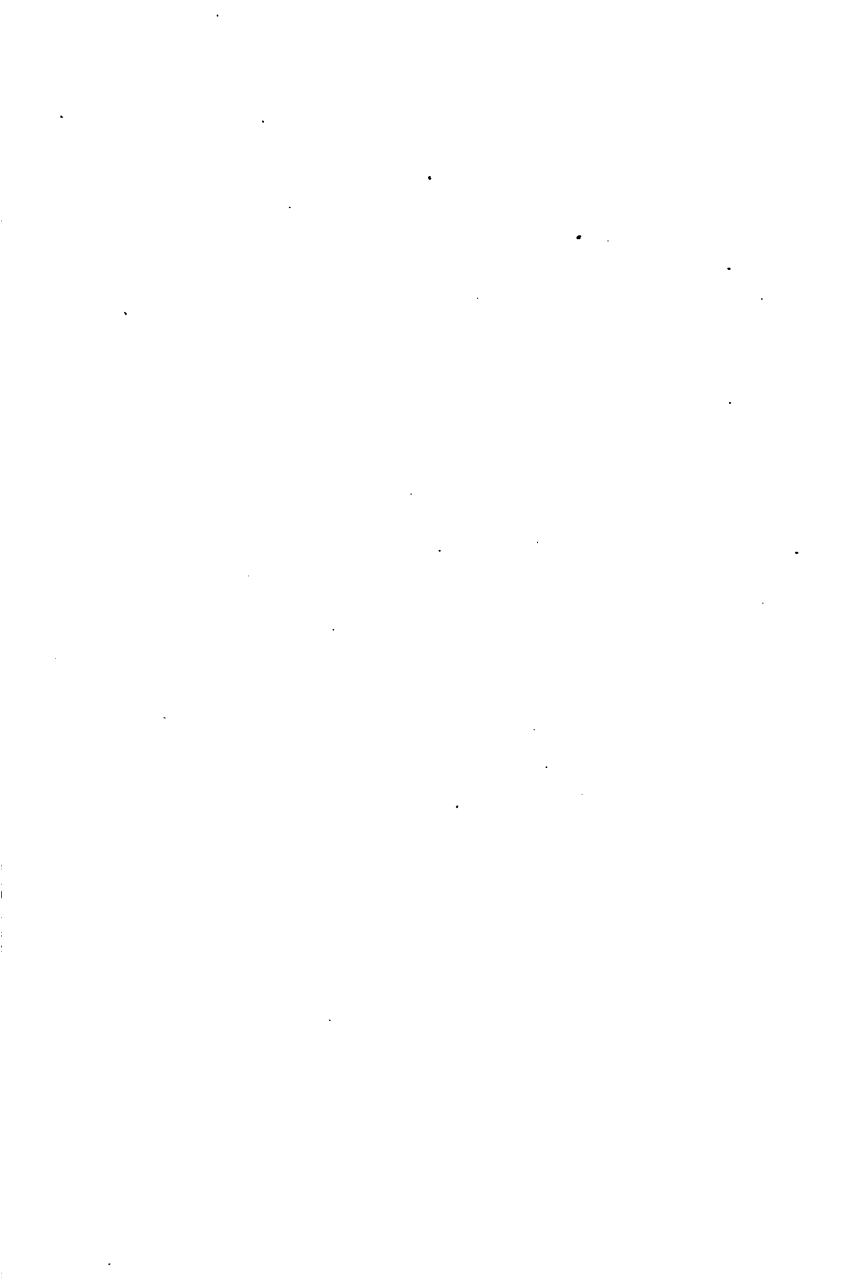
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